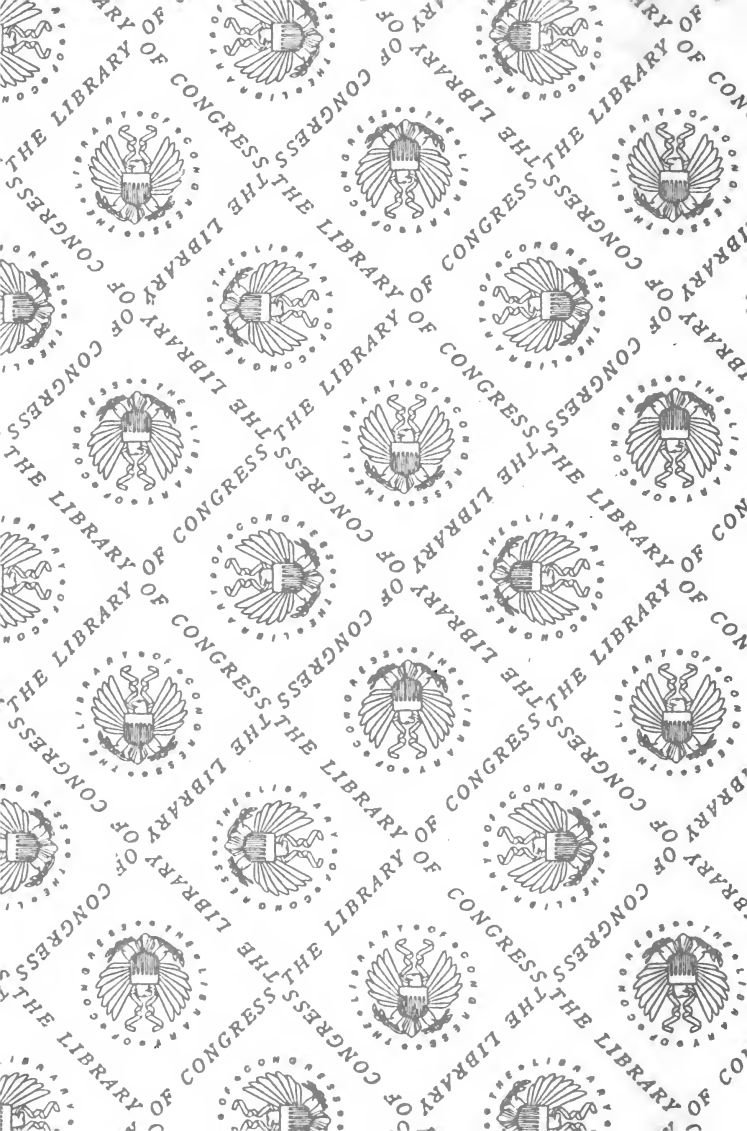
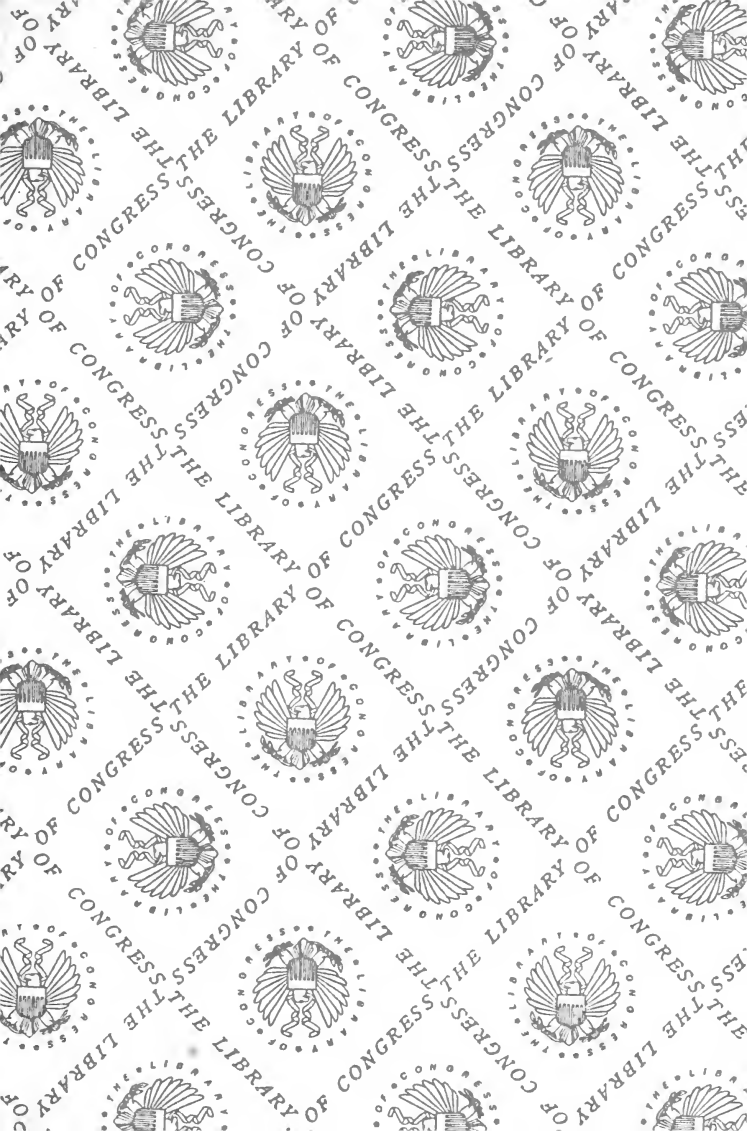


**F 158**

**.65**

**.F2 S2**

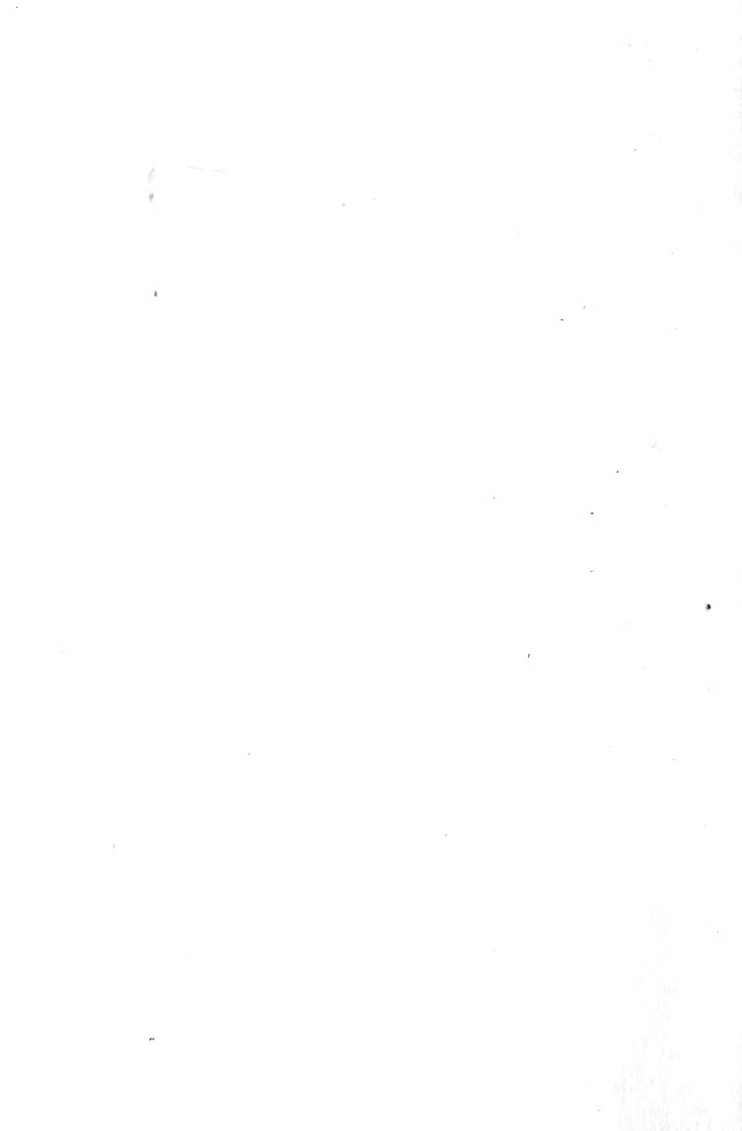












PRICE, 25 CENTS



# HAND BOOK OF

# FAIRMOUNT PARK



## ILLUSTRATED

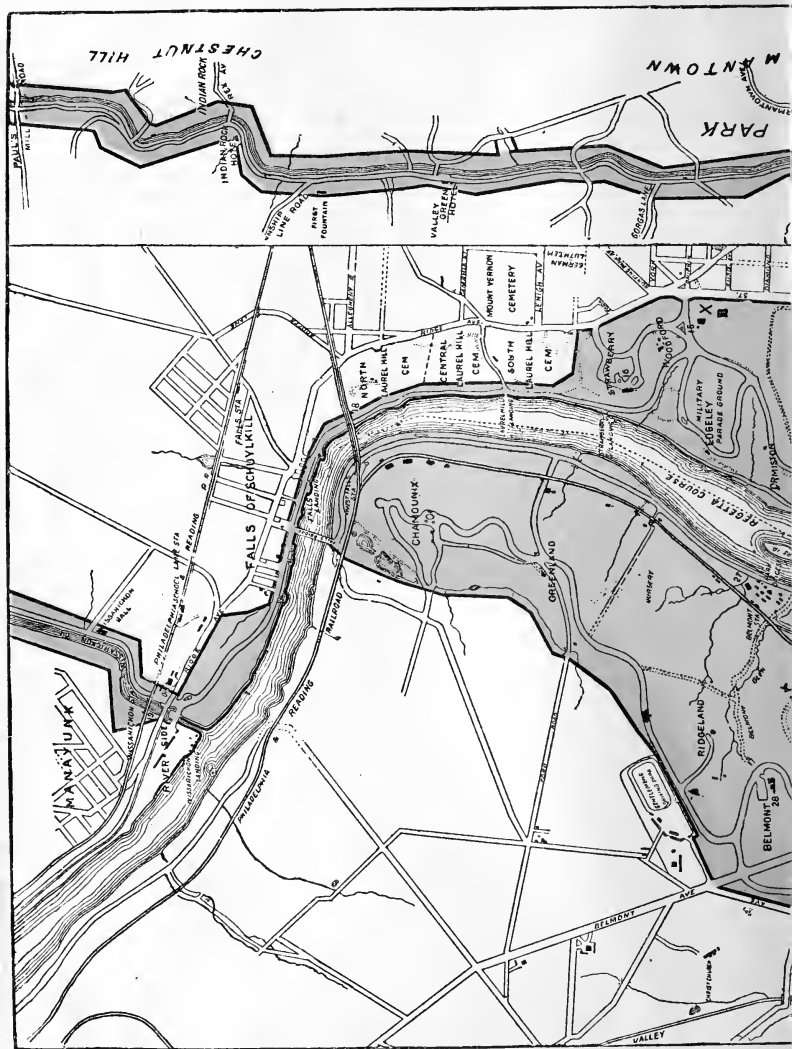
PUBLISHED BY  
**DAVID SCATTERGOOD,**  
N. E. COR. 6TH AND CHESTNUT STS.,  
PHILADELPHIA.

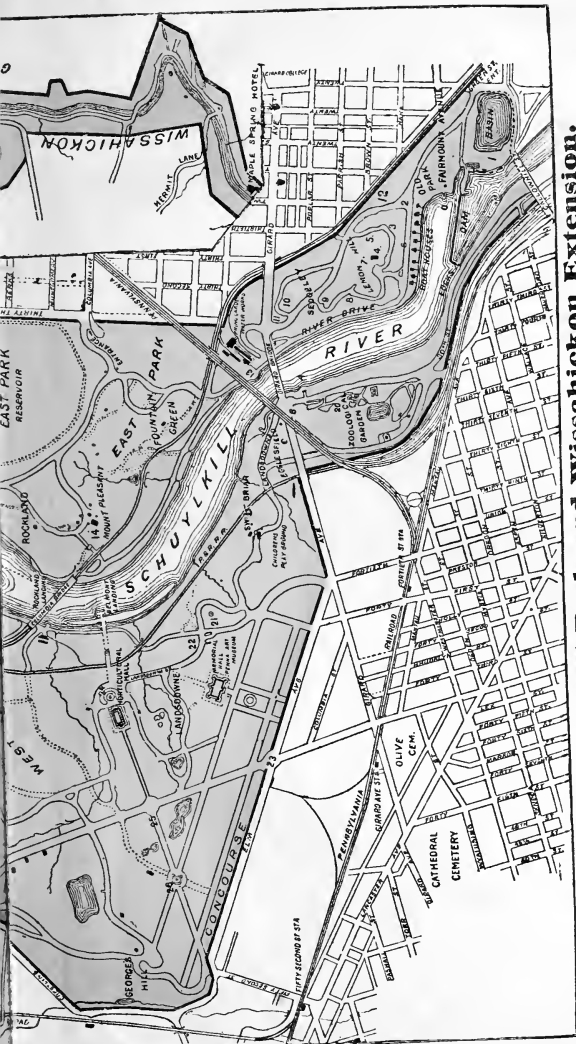
FOR SALE IN THE PARK  
(BY PERMISSION.)

F 158

165







## Map of Fairmount Park and Wissahickon Extension.

### OLD PARK.

1. Graf Monument.
2. Lincoln Monument.
3. Lioness feeding its young.
4. Mansion, Lemon Hill.
5. Music Pavilion.
6. Tam O'Shanter Group.
7. Observatory and Carousel.
8. Grant's Cabin.
9. Statue of McMichael.

### (References to Figures on the Map.)

10. Statue of Humboldt.
11. Statue of Joan of Arc.
12. Mineral Spring.
13. Tunnel.
14. Arnold's Mansion.
- X. Residence of Capt. Chastan, of the Park Guard.
15. Grand Fountain.

### EAST PARK.

20. "Solitude" Mansion.
- A. Zoo, River Landing.
- B. Girard Ave. entrance to Zoo.
- C. Wm. Penn's Old House.

16. Strawberry Mansion.
17. River Ent. to Strawberry.
18. Reading Railroad Bridge.
19. Norristown Railroad Bridge

### WEST PARK.

- D. Steamboat Wharf.
21. Witherspoon's Statue.
22. Gen. Meade's Statue.
23. Carriage Stand.
24. Hebrew Monument.
25. Statue of Columbus.
26. Catholic Fountain.
27. Tom Moore's Cottage.
28. Belmont Mansion.





HAND BOOK

OF

# FAIRMOUNT PARK

AT

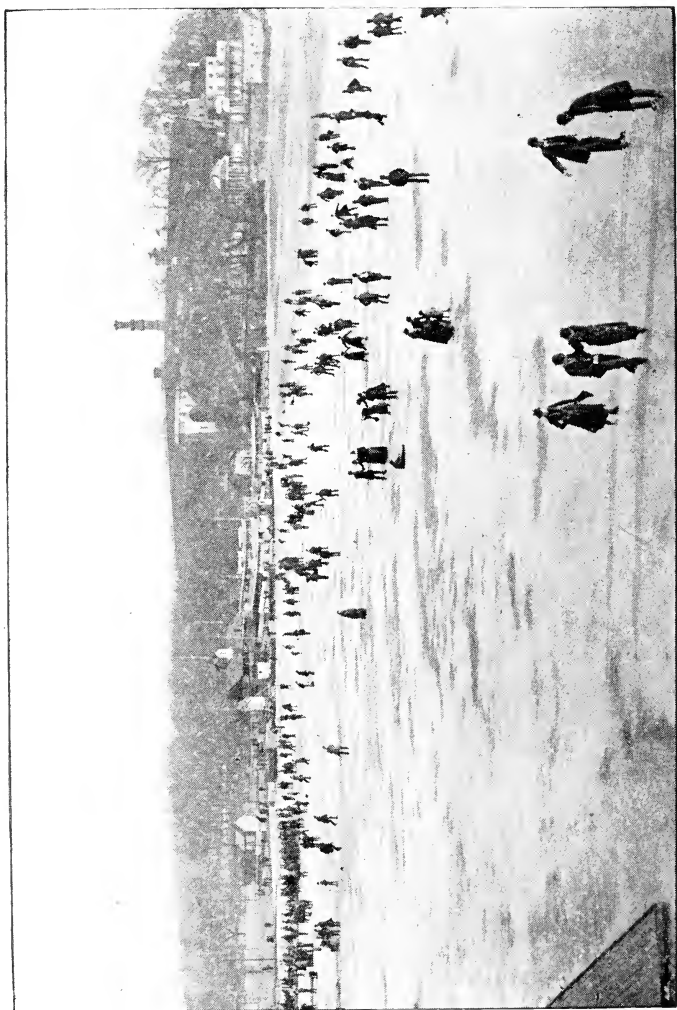
PHILADELPHIA

By DAVID SCATTERGOOD

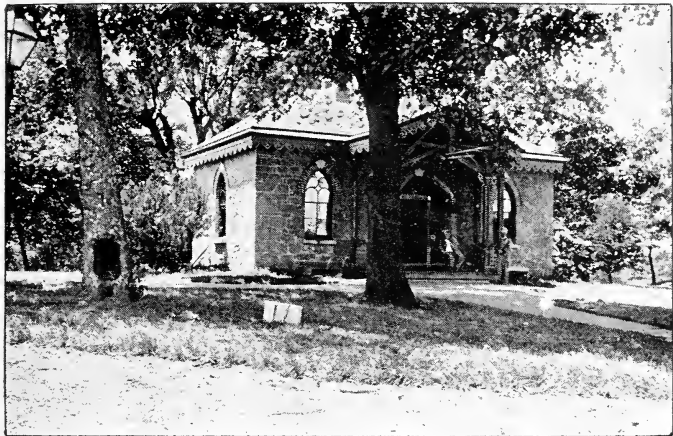
COPYRIGHTED, 1891

591  
PUBLISHED BY  
DAVID SCATTERGOOD,  
N. E. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts.,  
PHILADELPHIA

AUG 29 1891  
26525  
2c

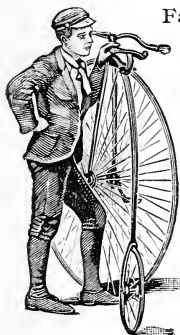


SKATING ON THE SCHUYLKILL AT FAIRMOUNT DAM.



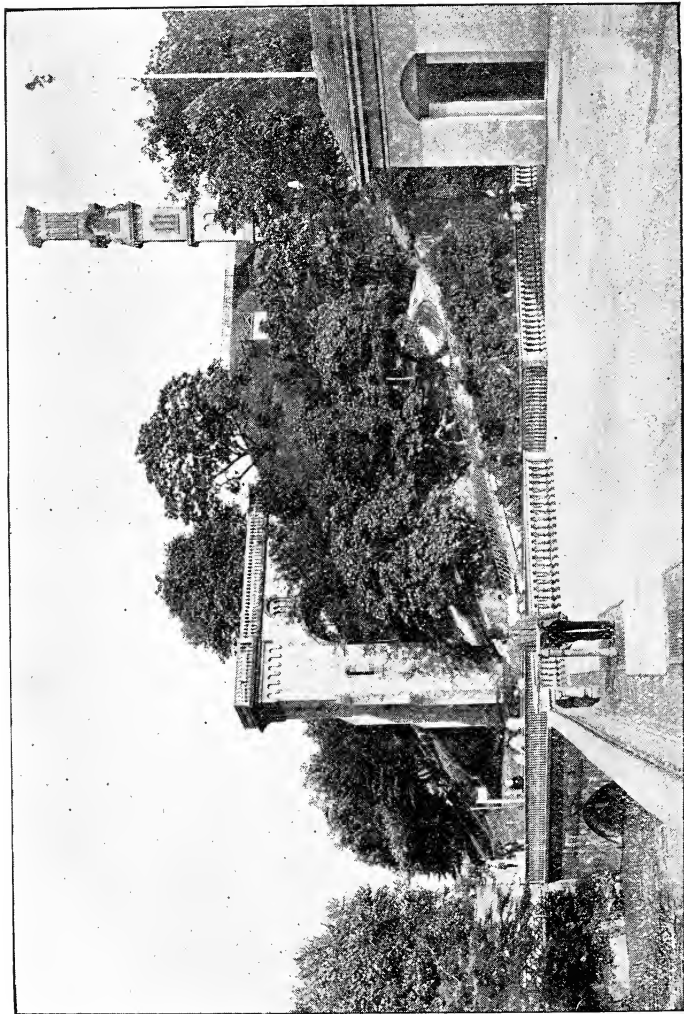
HEADQUARTERS OF THE PARK GUARD.

## HAND-BOOK OF FAIRMOUNT PARK.



Fairmount Park is the largest public Park in the world: it embraces within its domains 2,750 acres, with natural scenery unsurpassed. Among the most prominent Parks of the world may be mentioned the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, 2,158 acres; the Prater, Vienna, 2,500 acres; Windsor Great Park, London, 1,800 acres; Richmond Hill, London, 2,468 acres; Phoenix Park, Dublin, 1,752 acres; Hampton Court, near London, 1,872 acres; Petit Park, Versailles, 1,280 acres. These are the only Parks out of many hundred whose extent exceed 1,000 acres.

The Park at Philadelphia takes its name from grand old Fairmount, where was the first basin of the city's water supply, so beautifully situated that William Penn early had his eyes upon it



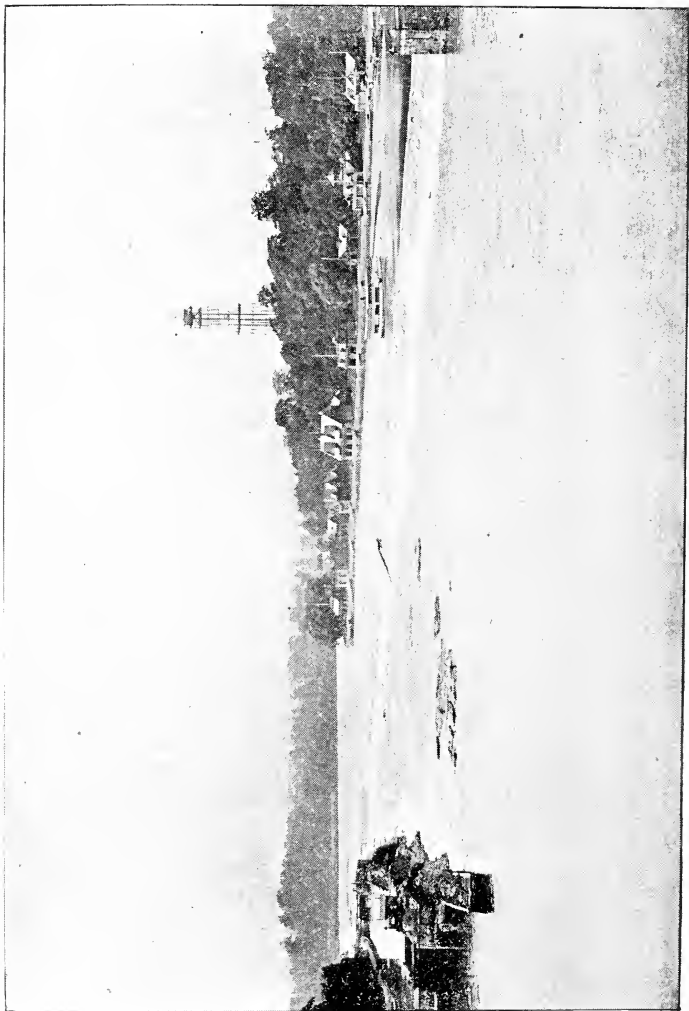
STAND PIPE, FAIRMOUNT.

as a place of country residence. Its elevation is one hundred and ten feet above the river level. Fairmount has long lived in the memory of Philadelphians as a pleasant place and a resort for strangers who were bent upon sight-seeing. Here the water was pumped up to the basin by water wheels driven by the river itself; the first wheel started in 1822. The hill is divided into four reservoirs, and they hold 26,996,636 gallons; they for a long time were the City's only supply. The architectural features have been greatly improved since first laid out by the engineer, Frederick Graf; whose marble bust within a Gothic canopy adorns the grounds.



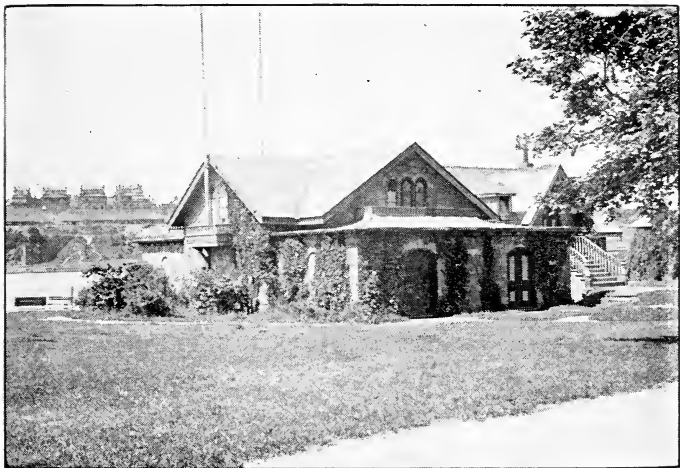
STEAMBOAT LANDING, FAIRMOUNT.

The Park in its present dimensions was a work of time, and of much labor and thought upon the part of the public-spirited citizens of Philadelphia. Its formation was opposed at every step, being fraught with objections as to its great cost, the engineering difficulties to overcome, its deeply wooded vales, its hilly and rocky surface, the existence of many fine estates and mansions of old families that were owners of the magnificent grounds, all of which were sought to be converted into the prospective finest Park in the world.



BOAT HOUSES AND DAM AT FAIRMOUNT.

The first property that passed into the possession of the City towards forming the Park was a tract known as "Lemon Hill," embracing about forty-five acres. This, during the Revolution from 1770 to 1779, was the property of Robert Morris, the great financier and millionaire merchant of Philadelphia. Here in the beautiful grounds Washington, Franklin, and members of the Continental Congress and other worthies of those days spent many



BOAT CLUB HOUSE.

happy hours. Financial ruin at last overtook the genial and princely owner, he who had saved his country through the Revolution as much as did its illustrious warriors, was forced by heartless creditors to walk down these palatial grounds and accept a debtor's cell in the city prison, in obedience to an absurd and barbarous law, as a writer has said, "which, because a man could not pay what he owed, locked him up lest he might earn the means to discharge his debt."

One of the principal approaches to the Park is the Green street entrance, which is at the foot of the Fairmount basin. Here a

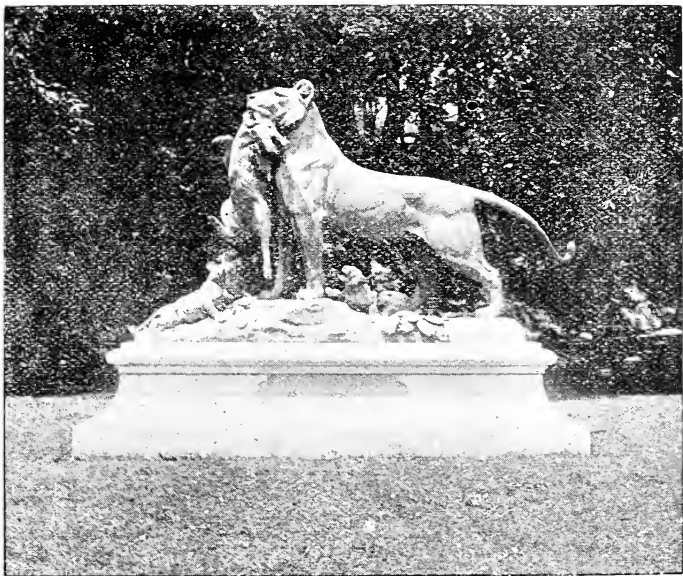


STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, GREEN ST. ENTRANCE.

wide and beautifully curved roadway introduces the stranger into the fairy realms of the Park. Upon his left is the Schuylkill, and the dam and steamboat landing, and upon the right the Reading

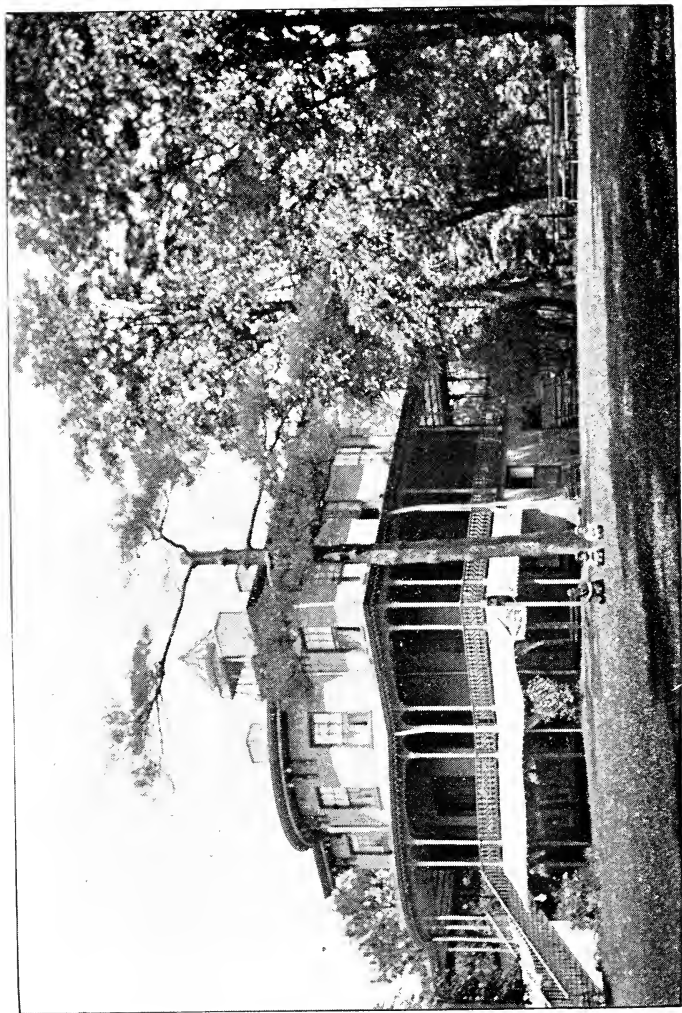


Railroad, that crosses the ravines and the river, with fine architectural features, as is the character of all the bridges of the different railroads that have their construction in the Park.



LIONESS CARRYING A WILD BOAR TO ITS YOUNG.

The first work of art that confronts the visitor is the heroic bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, erected by the Lincoln Monument Association in 1871. This statue, the most noted of the hundred in the Park, cost \$36,000, was modeled by Randolph Rogers in Rome, and was cast at the celebrated founderies in Munich, Bavaria. It represents the President in a sitting posture, in his right hand a pen, and in his left a scroll of the Emancipation Proclamation; the position is easy and natural, and sitting it is 9 feet 6 inches high, and if represented standing, would be about 11

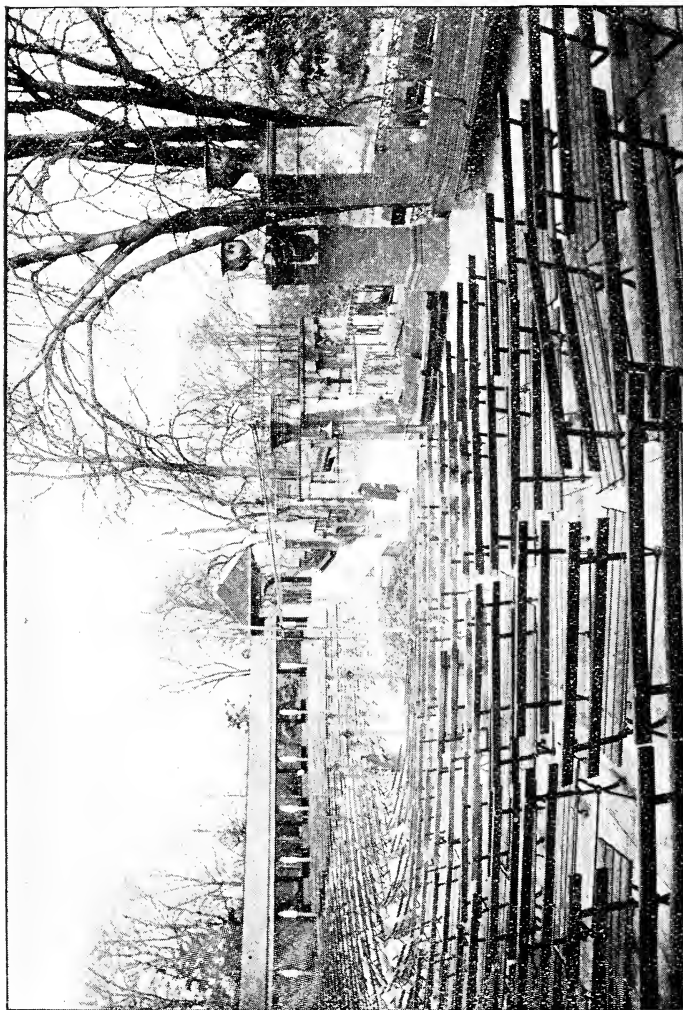


feet in height. The base of the structure is of hewn granite, is oblong in form, at the ground 15 by 17 feet. Upon the ornamental panels are carved inscriptions, taken from noted sentences of this illustrious man. Turning to the right you see a statue of the "Lioness carrying to its young a wild boar," one of the many and costly groups erected by the Park Art Association throughout the grounds. This Association has spent thousands of dollars in works of art for the adornment of the Park, its work is met at almost every suitable place, and is being continually added to.



GRANT'S CABIN.

A continued drive or stroll soon brings you to the old mansion on the summit of Lemon Hill. This property, in 1800, after the financial ruin of Robert Morris, passed into the possession of Henry Pratt, one of Philadelphia's merchants, and in his hands resumed its former elegance and luxury, and the grounds became



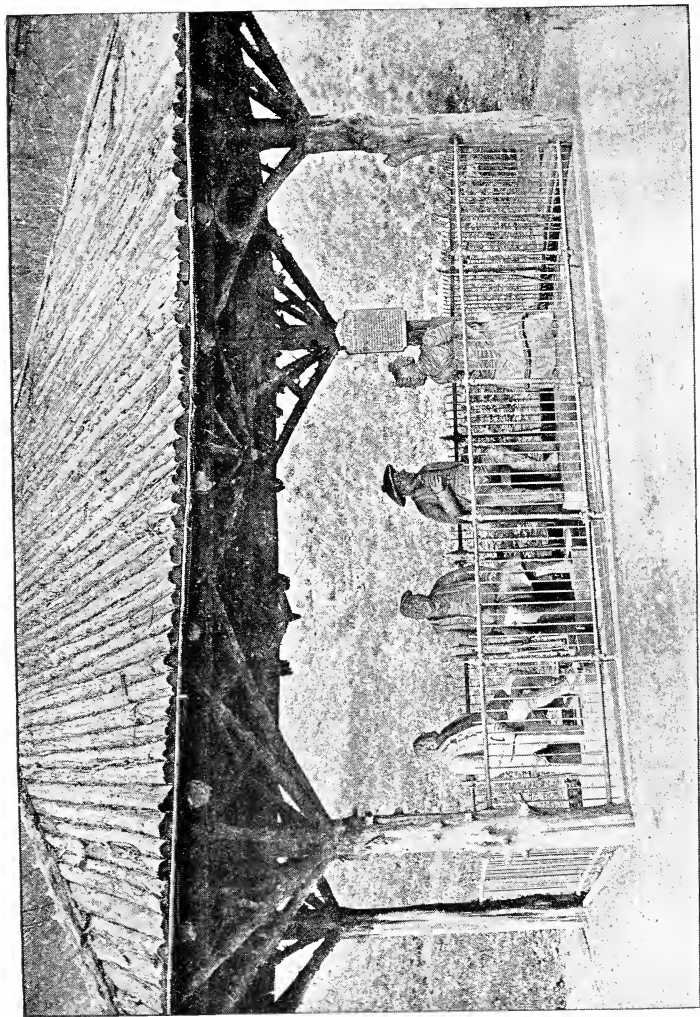
MUSIC PAVILION, LEMON HILL.

known as "Pratt's Garden," and was thrown open to the use of the citizens. The property finally came into the possession of the City through the exertions of Thomas P. Cope, in 1844. The fortunes of this once magnificent mansion have fallen like those of its once noted owner. It is now a restaurant, where the simpler forms of refreshments may be procured. The bronze group of "The Wrestlers," mounted on a pedestal of granite, is at the foot of Lemon Hill, near the Brown street entrance.

Fairmount Park is divided by the Park Commissioners into four divisions, "Old Park," "East Park," "West Park," and "Wissahickon Park." These are touched by nearly all the city railways.

The "Old Park" comprises all south of Girard avenue, and is the easiest of access to the people of the southern part of the city. Within this division are the old Fairmount Water Works and Lemon Hill, with its lofty observatory, where an elevator will give visitors a fine view over the City and Park; springs of sweet water are abundant, and a strong mineral spring is near Lemon Hill. Near the observatory is located the music pavillion, where throughout the summer, on certain afternoons, concerts are given by choice brass bands. On Sundays the music is of selections of a popular or classic sacred character. The expense of this music is borne by a season subscription of wealthy citizens. This is a favorite picnic ground, as it has swings and flying horses, goat teams, etc., for the children. From the mansion, paths lead through shady groves and secluded by-ways and terraced gardens. On the river road, reached from here, is the group of boat-club cottages of beautiful design and well-kept grounds. Near is the sand-stone group of "Tam o' Shanter," by Thom, a Scotch sculptor, under a rustic canopy placed here by the Park Art Association. There are four figures in this group. There sits Tam with his mug of ale,—

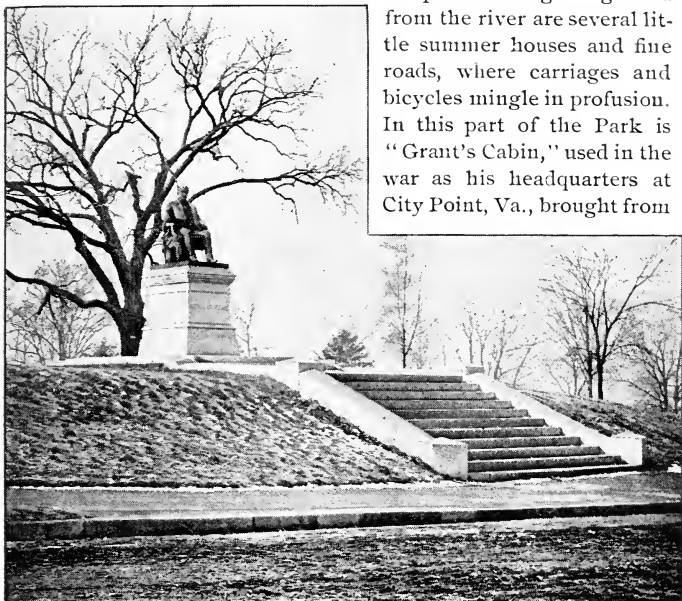
"And at his elbow, Souter Johnny,  
His ancient, trusty, drouthy crony;  
The Souter told his queerist stories,  
The landlord's laugh was ready chorus;  
The storm without might roar and rustle—  
Tam did not mind the storm a whistle."



"TAM O'SHANTER" GROUT.

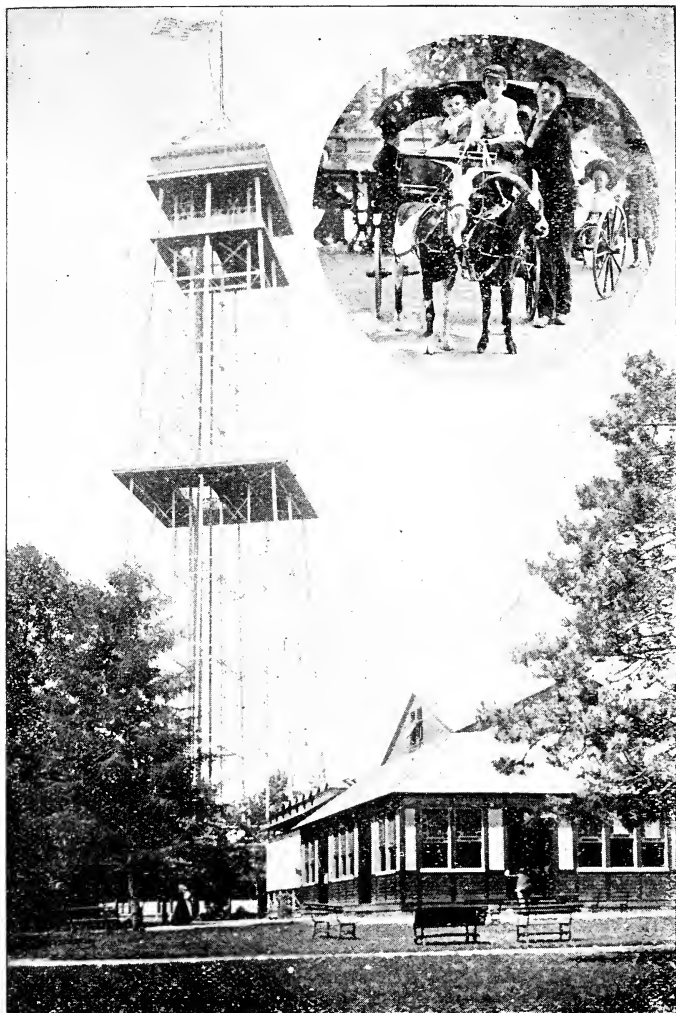
Here the boat-houses of the "Schuylkill Navy" are quite prominent. These are models of architectural beauty, constructed of different kinds of stone, and covered with creeping vines. They were constructed under a license from the Park Commissioners. The large club boats and the delicate shells make an interesting sight on the river. The Navy has frequently rowing regattas, both with the home clubs and with visiting clubs from distant cities. These boat races are quite a feature of the Park.

Upon the higher ground from the river are several little summer houses and fine roads, where carriages and bicycles mingle in profusion. In this part of the Park is "Grant's Cabin," used in the war as his headquarters at City Point, Va., brought from



STATUE OF MORTON MCMICHAEL.

there soon after the war and erected here. Also is here a tasteful little structure, that was a porter's lodge to a mansion that formerly stood on this spot, but has been changed by outward ornamenta-





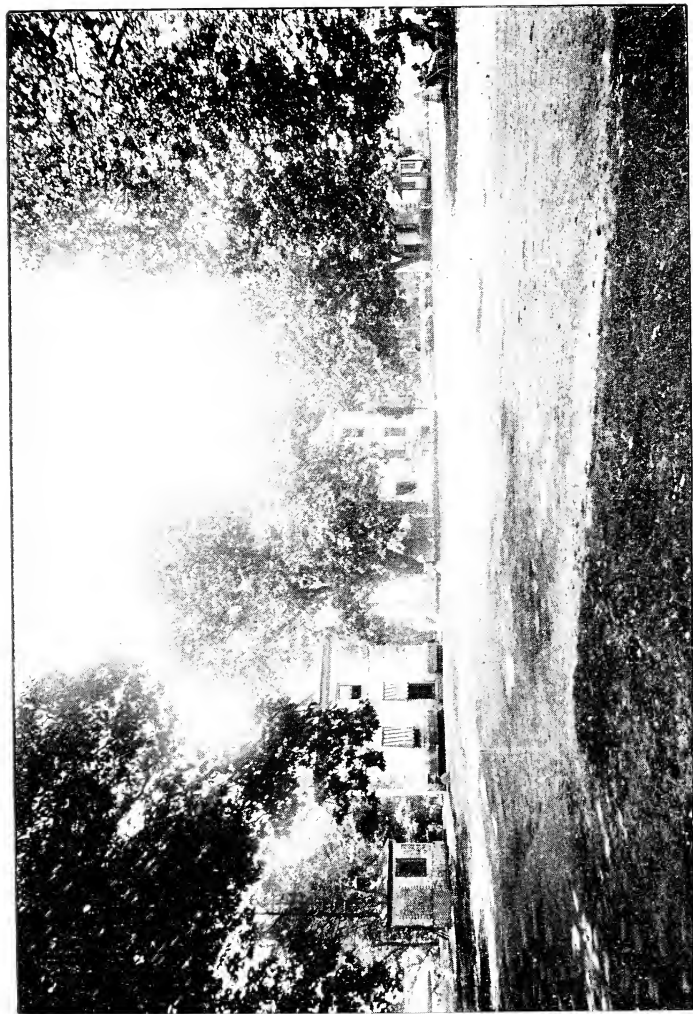
tion, and is now the headquarters of the East Park Guard. Near is the statue of Morton McMichael, once Mayor of Philadelphia, and one of the Park Commissioners. Formerly the roads in the Park near here crossed the Reading Railroad at grade, but now all steam roads either go above or below the Park roads. Near this crossing stands a large statue of Baron Von Humboldt, presented to Philadelphia by her German citizens.

The Girard avenue and Connecting Railroad bridges here cross the Schuylkill in converging lines, but at different planes, and so avoid interference. The Girard avenue bridge is the widest in the world. It is 1,000 feet long and 100 wide, and 52 feet above the water, supported upon five arches. The roadway is of granite, 67 feet wide, with sidewalks 16½ feet wide, and are paved with slate. The balustrade is ornamented with bronze panels, representing birds and foliage. Near the eastern entrance to Girard avenue bridge, where the earthworks were thrown up during the excitement in the City preceding the battle of Gettysburg, is an equestrian statue of Joan of Arc, erected by the Park Art Commissioners. We are now entering what is known as the

#### “EAST PARK.”

The East Park embraces all on the east side of the river from Girard avenue to Wissahickon creek, and is about 5 miles long. On this section, Nature seems to have lavished some of her choicest treasures. East Park is a succession of hills and ravines, from the avenue to the Wissahickon, with huge rocks towering high above the river. The section abounds in grand old trees and handsome shrubbery, interspersed with fine sweeps of roadways and grassy plots. Every turn in the many paths reveals a succession of lovely views and fresh charms of Nature. Within its boundaries are several mansions of colonial days.

Here is the country seat “Mt. Pleasant,” popularly called the Dairy, once owned and inhabited by Benedict Arnold, the traitor. The stately mansion on this estate was built by John MacPherson, who was its owner from 1761 to 1779. The mansion passed from MacPherson to Benedict Arnold, and by him to trustees, as a marriage settlement to his bride, Miss Shippen, a celebrated belle of

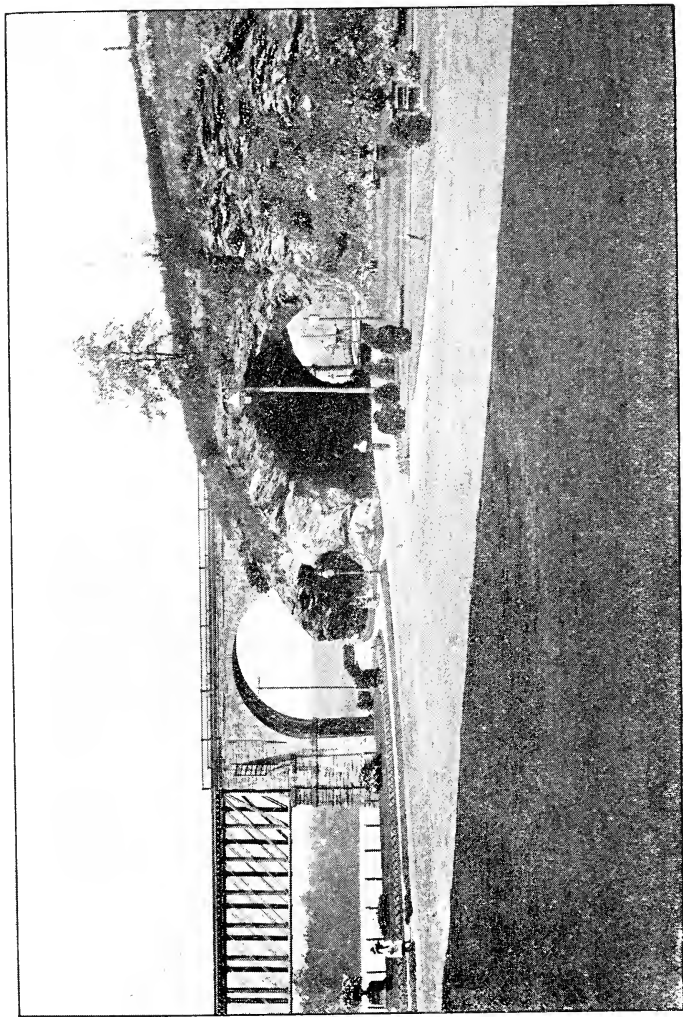


the Quaker City, he reserving to himself a life estate. His defection to the patriot cause took place in 1780, and was followed by the forfeiture of his life interest. The mansion then became the residence of Baron Steuben, and it is to his services the colonies were indebted for the discipline of the American army. Here are flying horses, swings and other appliances for the amusement of

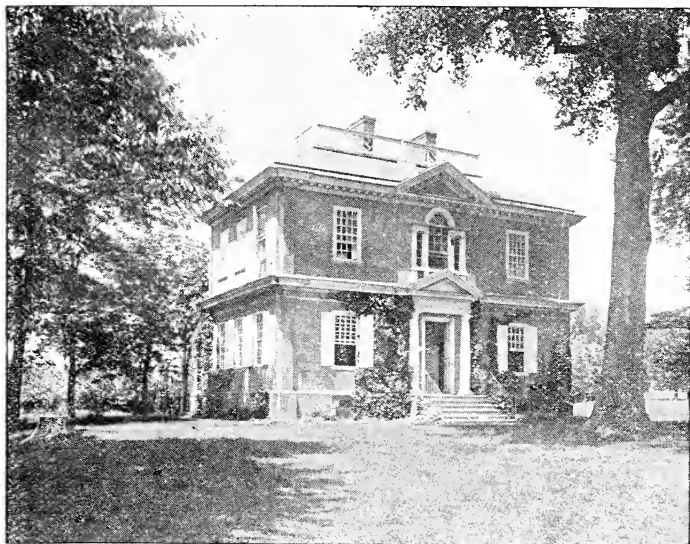


ORMISTON.

the children, and as the other name "Dairy" implies, an abundant supply of good milk and cream from the Alderney cows owned on the estate is always to be had. This refreshment makes the Dairy a popular place for pic-nics in the immediate vicinity. A view of the Schuylkill river from the heights here is very beautiful. This property was bought by the Park Commissioners in 1868.



Close by is "Rockland," another estate with a mansion dating back to 1810. Here is a deep dark ravine, always cool and inviting on the hottest days in summer. Just north is the mansion and estate of "Ormiston," formerly the property of Edward Shippen Burd. The name is derived from an estate in Scotland. In close proximity to Ormiston is the East Park Reservoir, one of the basins



WOODFORD.

for supplying the City with water. This is the largest one that has been built. It is located on a piece of land 106 acres in extent, and has a water surface of 90 acres, and holds 750,000,000 gallons of water.

Beyond this is "Randolph" and "Edgely" where there is a fine spring. This estate was the original Laurel Hill, but a place farther up the river known as the "Laurels" when it became a cemetery

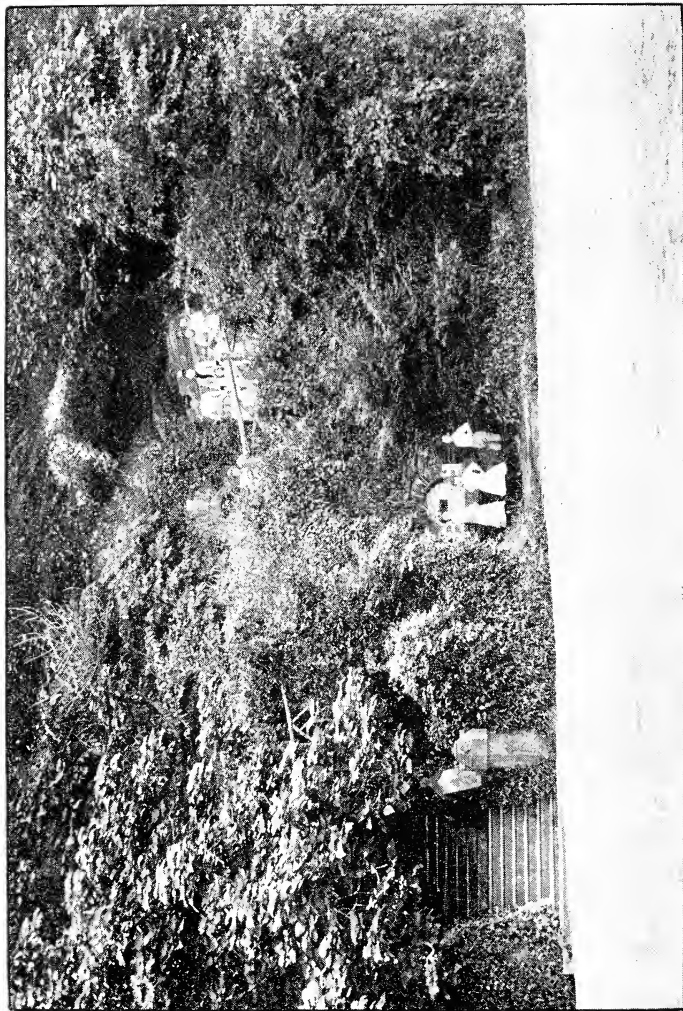


THE SPRING ON THE RIVER DRIVE, EAST PARK.

had its name changed to "Laurel Hill," which forced the original Laurel Hill to take another name. Over 130 springs are located within the Park limits. Along the river-road in this neighborhood is promotory point and "the tunnel." This tunnel is 140 feet long, 41 feet wide, and 23 feet high, and is throughout solid natural rock, without any lining whatever. A little beyond it is a large flowing spring by the roadside.

North of this is Strawberry Hill and Mansion where concerts are given in summer, and is perhaps the choice place of the East Park next to Lemon Hill. Near here is the grand fountain erected by the Park Art Association. Strawberry Mansion can be reached from the river-road, notwithstanding its deep and rocky face, for opposite the steamboat-landing has been constructed a foot-path, with an arched portal, winding stone steps, and a rustic balustrade, making a hidden ascent, in a measure, to the heights on which the mansion is situated, and a picturesque feature of the river-drive. These grounds are a favorite resort for pic-nics, and the mansion is used as a restaurant, of a size so large that in all weathers an enjoyable time may be had here. There is abundant accommodation for horses and carriages. Not far from Strawberry Mansion is Woodford, now occupied as a retreat and police station of the Park Guards. Near Woodford is the Parade Ground, where boys can play ball to their hearts' desire. This mansion was erected in 1742 (so an iron casting in the chimney informs us) by William Coleman, a friend of Franklin. Back of this ground is Robinson's Woods; many large parties visit this section of East Park in wagons, taking with them their own benches, tables, and other articles for their own comfort. The whole of the Park is plentifully supplied with small buildings to be used as "shelters." The different views of the Schuylkill river that can be had from the elevated grounds of Strawberry Mansion are extremely beautiful. The "Fountain of Orestes and Pylades," a bronze group, is placed near the Columbia avenue entrance.

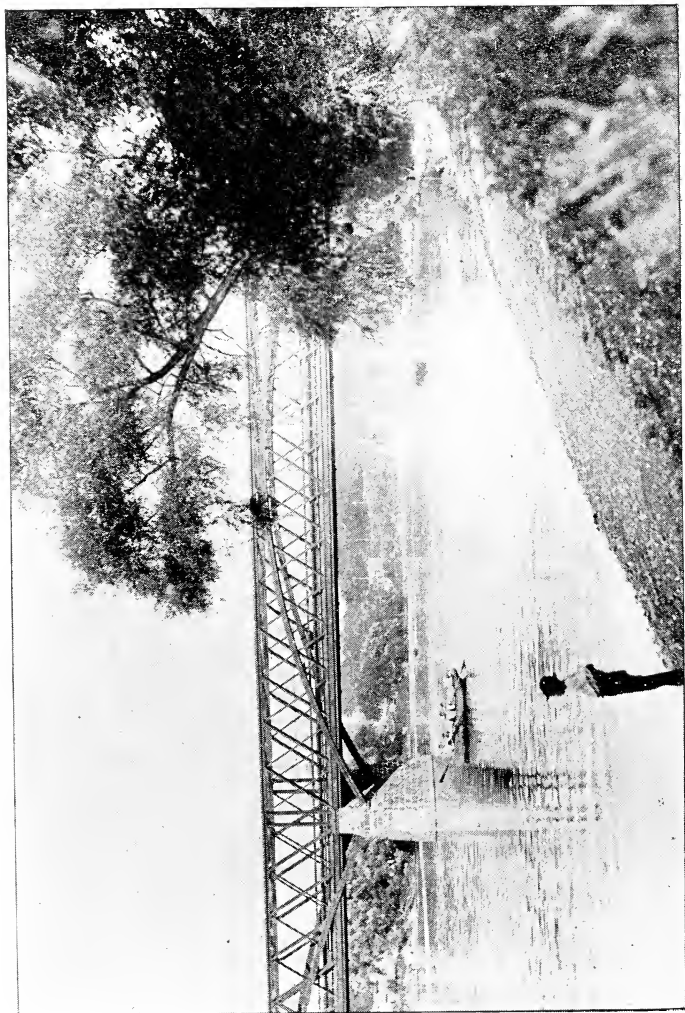
All of the mansions and the grounds in the Park are continually at the disposal of pic-nic parties, and hardly a day passes but that they are occupied. The Park authorities provide a cordon of







GRAND FOUNTAIN NEAR DAUPHIN ST. ENTRANCE.



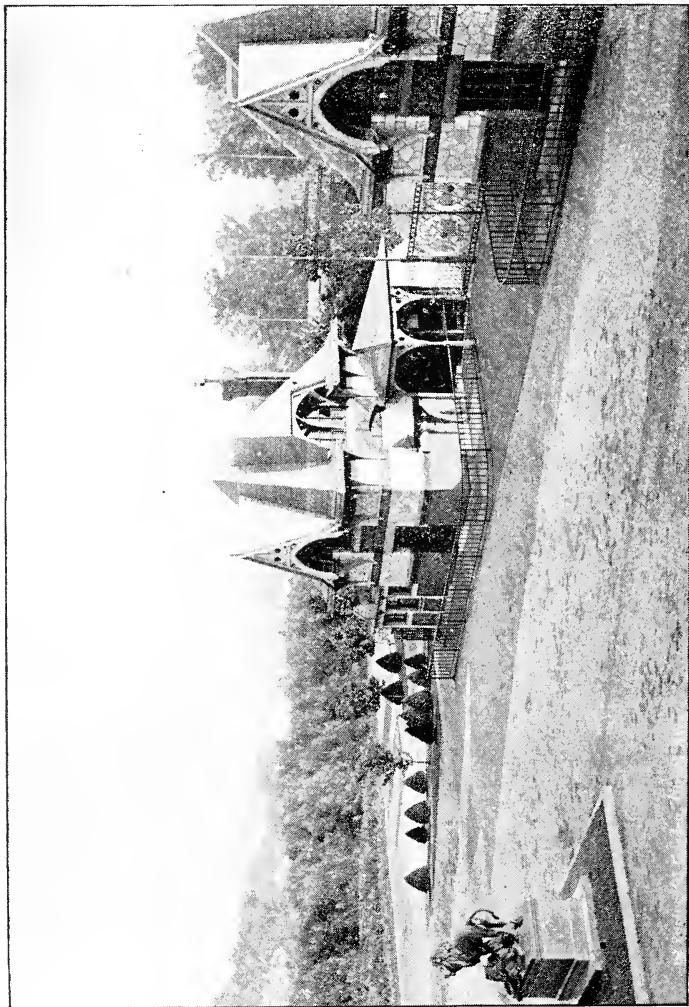
FALLS BRIDGE.

guardsmen, who warn away intruders from the entrance and minister to the wants of the pleasure party. The efforts of the Commissioners in this respect are indicative of the light in which they regard the relation of the people to the Park. They have thoughtfully sought to furnish to the masses of the people every facility of access to their property, and have only imposed such restraints to their enjoyment of it as were necessary to prevent unwarranted license. Its broad expanses of green are the undisturbed playgrounds of the children, and no forbidding signs warn them from intruding on the grass. Croquet parties make the lawns of the old estate, where erst courtly ladies promenaded, ring again with their mirth and hilarity. The very mansions themselves, are, for an afternoon at least, the country residences of the people, and their spacious apartments and wide halls and cool verandas are thronged with private parties, who find much pleasure in entertaining and being entertained. Among the purposes of the Commissioners, that to preserve and restore the mansions on these grounds is most commendable. All that helps to realize to us the days and actors of the Revolution is of much importance to our future. The narrow glass windows of these mansions are more precious to patriotic eyes than the broad plates of our era; the small rooms, with their low ceilings, and their open fire-places, contending with wintry draughts, are more grateful to patriotic hearts than any lofty chambers of our present residences—for their occupants were the foremost men of our race, and their work was for all time.

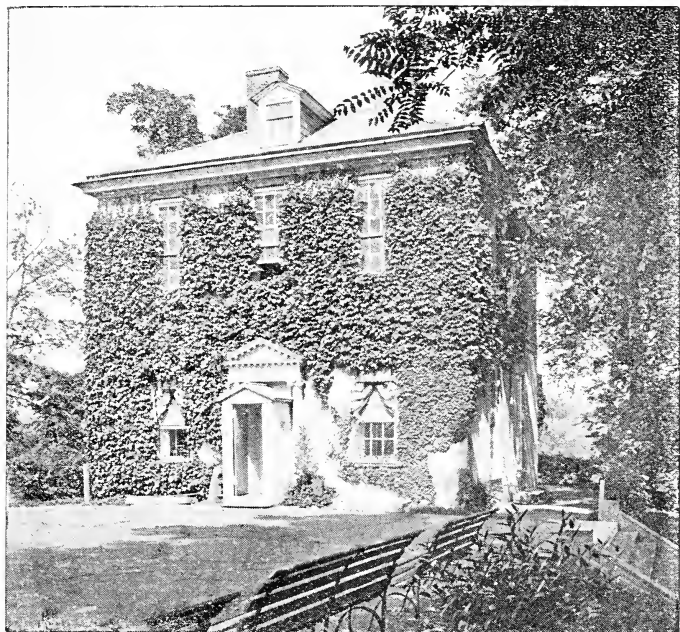
North of Strawberry Mansion the Park is greatly narrowed by Laurel Hill Cemetery. We are now forced to pursue our way by the river-road until we arrive at the Falls bridge, where we can cross over to the western bank of the river and stroll through the section known as "West Park." This river drive, however, on the east bank is very picturesque and brings us into the "Wissahickon Park," but before we introduce the reader into this fairy region of wood and stream, we will retrace our steps to the main entrance.

#### THE "WEST PARK"

is over the Girard avenue bridge. This section is the largest one of the Park, and the first attraction that presents itself is the great



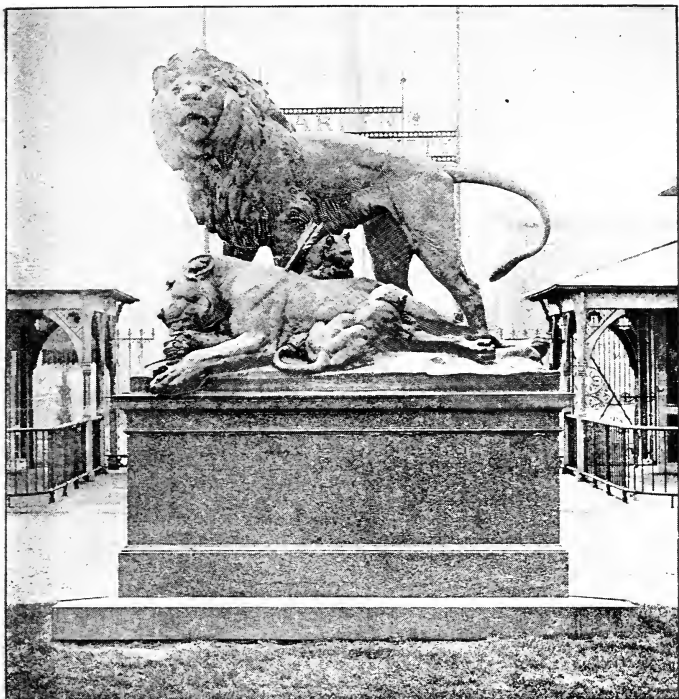
Zoölogical Garden, the largest and most complete in America, and with but one superior in the world, that of Regent's Park, London. This garden occupies a tract formerly the country seat of John Penn, a grandson of William Penn, the founder, and known as



"SOLITUDE," IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

"Solitude." The house built by John Penn still stands in the grounds; it was erected in 1785. John Penn, though Proprietary Governor, and half-owner of the Province of Pennsylvania, loved solitude better than power or men, and selected this spot, then a dense woods, as a site to build his house, which, when finished, he named "Solitude," by which it has ever since been known. In





THE DYING LIONESS.

1851 Granville John Penn, great-grandson of the founder, and last private owner of "Solitude," came on a visit from England to Philadelphia. The City authorities paid him considerable attention, and in return Mr. Penn gave them a collation at "Solitude." It was his desire that the City should become owner of the house and grounds, and that they should always be called "Solitude," in remembrance of his family. In 1852, a sale of the property was made to the City of Philadelphia, and the last of the original Penn

deeds surrendered; and in June, 1873, it passed by lease into the hands of the Zoölogical Society of Philadelphia.

The tract contains 33 acres, and is part of Fairmount Park, the Commissioners of which leased it by a perpetual lease to the Zoölogical Society, who have established the most successful collection of animals existing in America.

No expense has been spared in procuring animals or fitting up the Garden in a manner best adapted to their maintenance and exhibition. The society has agents in every part of the world constantly on the alert for rare and interesting specimens of natural history.

At the main entrance of the Zoölogical Garden is a beautiful bronze group known as "The Dying Lioness," contributed by the Park Art Association, and is regarded as the finest of its contributions. It is the work of a Munich artist, and is considered by good judges as by far the best piece of open air statuary which the Park contains.

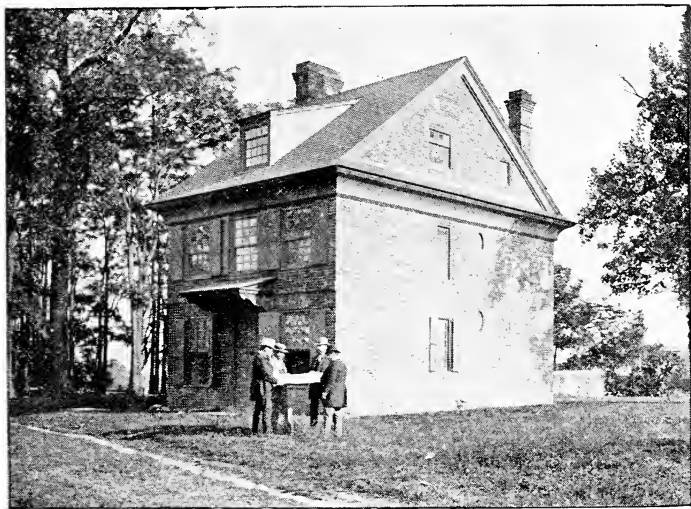
Opposite the garden is the Landsdowne entrance to the West Park, on the old estate known as Egglesfield. From Girard avenue near the Landsdowne entrance is seen the "Letitia House," the original residence of William Penn that formerly stood in Letitia court, named from his daughter Letitia, a small street running south from Market street below Second street. It was taken down in 1889 and erected here as originally built. Watson in his Annals, says it was the first cellar dug in Philadelphia.

Near here is the Sweet Briar Mansion, with its children's play ground, flying horses and swings, another one of these old colonial homes that are still preserved within the precincts of the Park, and all are fraught with associations that make them precious souvenirs of by-gone days. Carriages entering the West Park, over the Girard avenue bridge pass beneath the "connecting railroad," and enter upon the Landsdowne drive.

This brings us on the old Centennial grounds, and the most prominent and important object now is Memorial Hall, erected as a memorial of the great Centennial Exposition of 1876. Memorial

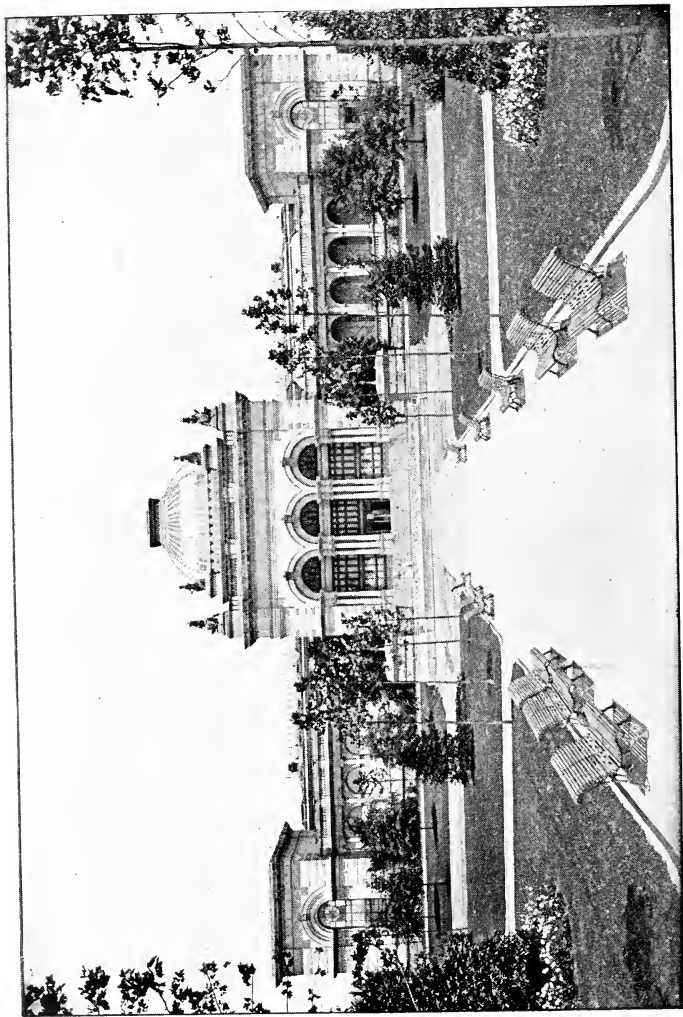


Hall is the greatest attraction of the West Park. In it is the Pennsylvania Art Museum and many objects of interest. The cosmographic views of Pompei are here to be seen, purchased in Europe by John Welsh, and presented to the Commission. The Memorial Hall is of beautiful and imposing architecture, having a square dome, which is in harmony with the square front, and serves to



"LETITIA HOUSE," ONCE THE RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM PENN.

light the objects of art within the building in a perfect manner. The cost of this beautiful structure was \$1,500,000. Standing alone, as it does, on the Landsdowne plateau, few persons realize its size or the spaciousness of its well proportioned galleries. The building measures 365 feet by 210 feet. The official measurements of the architect give a wall space, available for the exhibitions of pictures, of 71,992 feet



At the main entrance of Memorial Hall are two colossal bronze statues of winged horses attended by "Calliope" and "Euterpe," the muses of epic and lyric poetry, originally designed for the Vienna Opera House. They were bought in Vienna, in the Centennial year, by a citizen of Philadelphia, and presented to the Park. Immediately in front of these is a beautiful small fountain erected as a memorial to John Welsh, a philanthropic and patriotic citizen, and the leading mind in the Centennial Exhibition.

The present occupant of Memorial Hall is the corporation styled "The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art." Its history, briefly, is as follows: For some years the Commissioners of Fairmount Park and other citizens of Philadelphia had been desirous of bringing about the establishment, within the Park, of a Museum of Art, Science and Industry—a collection similar to that of the South Kensington Museum, of London. The approach of the Centennial celebration rendered it possible to do this. The City Councils appropriated \$500,000 and the Legislature of the State \$1,000,000, for the erection of a permanent Centennial building in Fairmount Park, which shall remain perpetually as the property of the people of the Commonwealth for their improvement and enjoyment." In accordance with this design, a committee of citizens was formed July, 1875, in advance of the opening of the Exhibition.

During the Centennial it was given over to the exhibition of works of art of all kinds, furnished by exhibitors. The objects obtained by purchase and gift at the Centennial were re-arranged here and opened to the public May, 1877. Encouraged by their success in starting the Museum, the trustees the next year opened an Industrial Art School in the central part of the city. That there was great need for a school just of this kind, was apparent at once from the number and character of the persons who applied for admission.

Meanwhile the Museum, though making no purchases, continued to grow slowly. Mr. Joseph E. Temple, a merchant of Philadelphia, made a gift to the institution of \$50,000. His first purpose was to direct that all the income of this sum should be de-



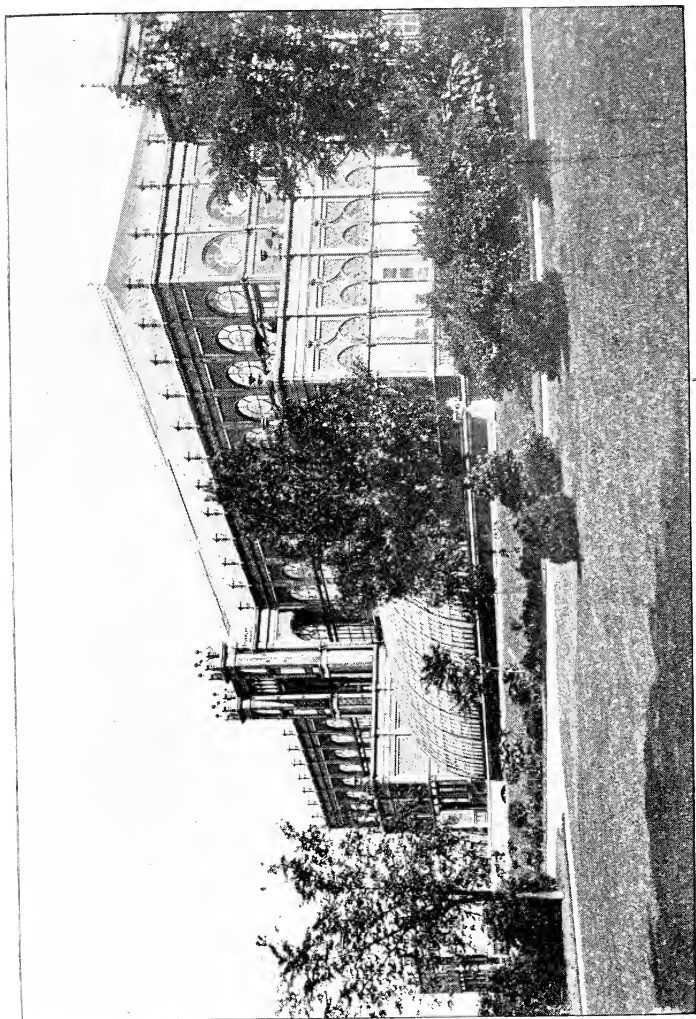
STATUE OF WITHERSPOON.

voted to the purchase of objects for the beautifying of Memorial Hall. But when the needs of the school were presented to him, he set aside two-fifths of the income of his gift for the creation of the "Temple" scholarships in the school.



STATUE OF GEN'L MEADE.

The second, and quite the most important acquisition to the Museum was Mrs. Bloomfield-Moore's gift of the Bloemfield-Moore collection. This most attractive and valuable collection of art objects was made by Mrs. Moore herself. Her judgment in art and the opportunities by her visits and residence abroad, enabling her to obtain some of the choicest treasures from the Old World



HORTICULTURAL HALL.

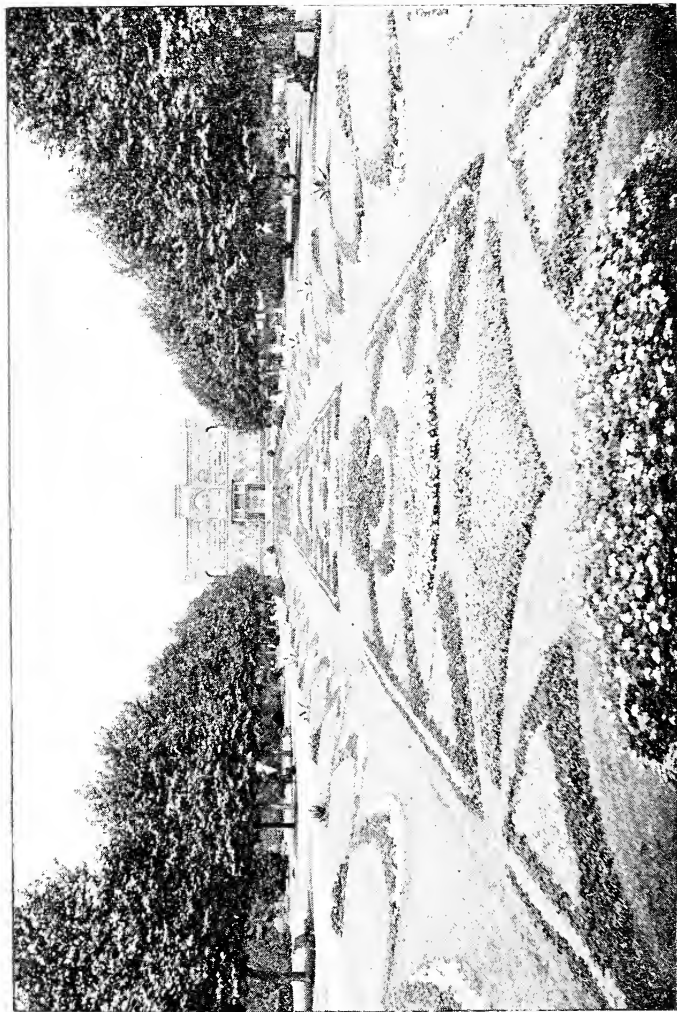


IL PENNEROSO, IN HORTICULTURAL HALL.

collections, she has endowed the Museum with the most important collection of its kind in the country. Mrs. Moore is still constantly making additions to this already princely gift.

Out of the Temple trust the Museum has purchased many articles of beauty and interest abroad. Other bequests of wealthy persons have added to the resources of the Museum.

Near the Memorial Hall is the beautiful statue of Witherspoon. It was erected by the Presbyterian churches of Philadelphia ; the





women furnishing the marble pedestal for the statue ; and north of the Hall is the equestrian statue in bronze of General Meade, mounted on a pedestal of Pennsylvania granite, erected by the Park Art Association.

The next principal object of interest in this vicinity is Horticultural Hall, one of the original Centennial buildings. This can be reached by passing over the ravine on the Landsdowne bridge. It occupies a bluff that overlooks the Schuylkill, 100 feet below, to the eastward. This great conservatory is 380 x 193 feet and 55 feet high, the largest building for this purpose in this country. The decorations of the interior are in keeping with the external design. Outside promenades—four in number, each 100 feet long—lead along the roofs of the forcing houses. Restaurants, reception-rooms and offices occupy the two ends of the building. The cost of the building was \$252,000.

Within the hall, standing among the palms, is the statue of *Il Penserosa*, erected by the Park Art Association. Lily ponds are near, and on the west end is a large valley cultivated with flowers of all kinds.

At the north end of Horticultural Hall is a beautiful marble monument, erected by the Hebrew Societies to "Religious Liberty," embracing a finely-chiseled group. Near the southwest corner is a fine marble statue of the German poet Goethe, and opposite, in the northeast corner, is a statue of Schiller, erected by a German society of Philadelphia. On Belmont avenue, south of Horticultural Hall, is a marble statue of Columbus, erected by the Italian citizens.

On a line with this flowery vale, at the foot of George's Hill, is the Catholic Total Abstinence Union fountain, erected during the Centennial year. The prominent figure is "Moses Striking the Rock ;" the surrounding figures, all of prominent persons of Irish birth, represent Father Matthew, the Irish apostle of temperance ; Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence ; John Carroll, a member of the Continental Congress of 1776, and Commodore Barney, the first Commodore in the Colonial Navy.

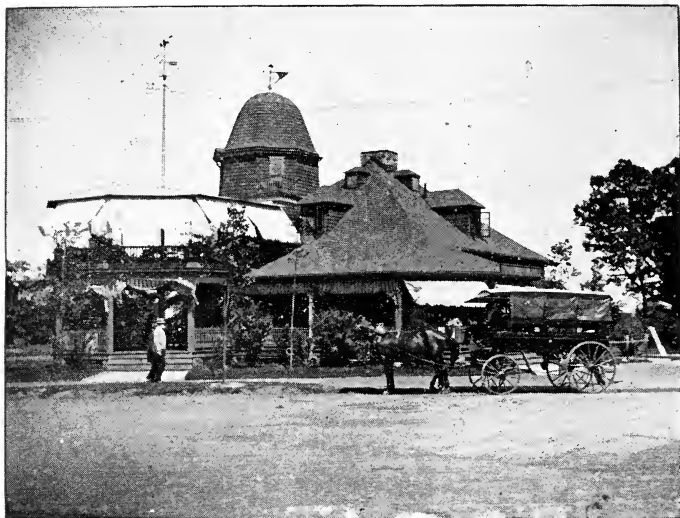


TROPICAL PLANTS, HORTICULTURAL HALL.



STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

A beautiful entrance to the Park is at the intersection of Elm and Belmont avenues, where there is a restaurant, and where carriages are run at short intervals to Belmont; and here can also be



PARK ENTRANCE, COR. BELMONT AND ELM AVES.

hired carriages by parties for a drive of any extent through the Park.

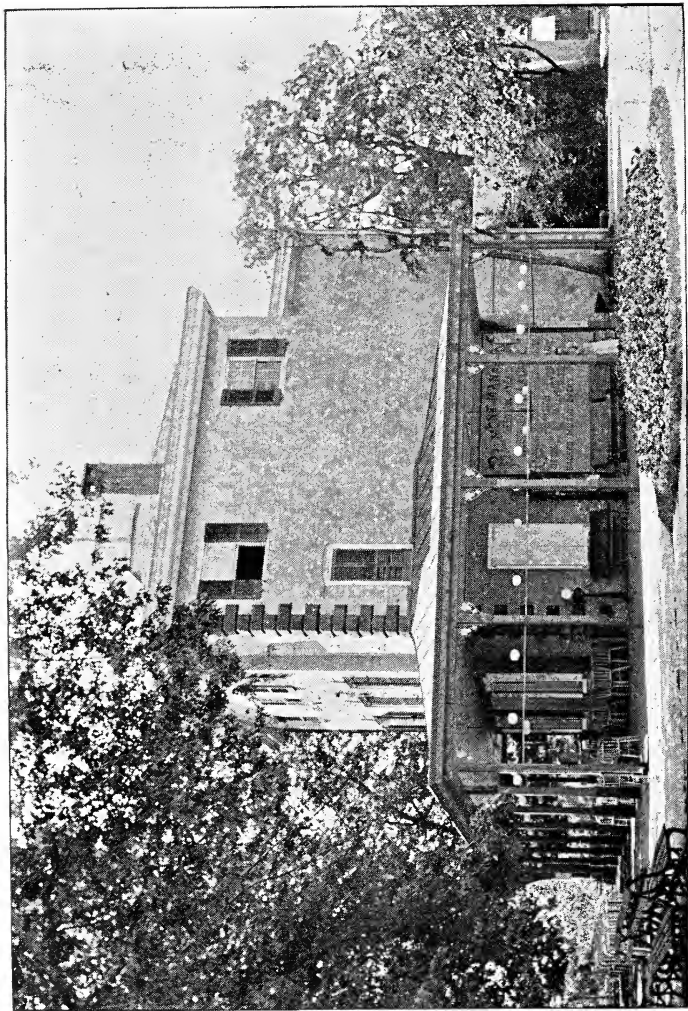
A mile to the northward of this fountain is "George's Hill," an elevated point, 210 feet above high tide. This tract, containing 83 acres, was presented to the City by Jesse and his sister Rebecca George, subject to annuities for life. In an address, accompanying the donation, Mr. George stated that the property had been the home of his ancestors for many generations. They gave it to the City for Park purposes, but desiring that the name George's Hill be retained. A few weeks after the celebration, which attended the opening of the drive to the newly-acquired property, Rebecca George quietly passed away, and soon thereafter Jesse followed her. George's Hill is a grand objective point of pleasure parties. Few carriages make the tour of the Park without taking George's



ENGLISH CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

Hill in their way—stopping for a few moments to rest their horses and let the visitors feast their eyes on the view which lies before them. An oval concourse, 200 feet in diameter, crowns its summit. Adjoining is the Belmont Reservoir, which has a capacity of 35,800,000 gallons. On the hill is a bronze statue of "Night," erected by the Art Association. The English building and the Ohio building are both still standing near this drive, mementoes of the Centennial.

The next prominent object of interest, in this part of the West Park, is "Belmont," formerly called Judge Peter's Mansion. The date of the erection of this building is fixed by a monogram, T. W. P. 1745, cut on a slab set in the wall. Judge Peters, on this estate, in the days of the Revolution, and some years subsequently, entertained more notable personages than has seldom fallen to the lot of any other host. Among his frequent guests were Franklin;



BELMONT MANSION.

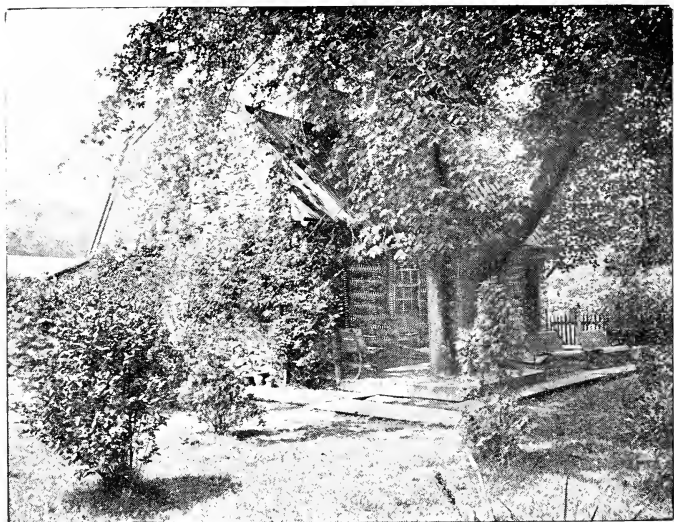
Rittenhouse, the astronomer; Bartram, the naturalist; Wharton, and distinguished men of science from Europe. Lafayette, while in Philadelphia, on his return to this country in 1824, was constantly with the Judge and spent much of his time here. The Baron Steuben was on relations of much intimacy with the host. Here, also, Talleyrand and Louis Phillippe were received; Robert Morris, the Count de Survillers; John Penn, the Governor; John Adams, and the author of the Declaration, Thomas Jefferson, were his neighbors. Washington's memory is the most sacred legacy of these grounds. The biographer of Judge Peters (Samuel Breck) writes: "Whenever a morning of leisure permitted that great man to drive to Belmont, it was his constant habit to do so. In its beautiful gardens, beneath the shadows of the lofty hemlocks, he would sequester himself from the world, the cares and torments of business, and enjoy a recreative and unceremonious intercourse with the Judge."

But these days are past, and this historic mansion has degenerated into a restaurant, where the Rambler in the Park may find well-served meals, and refreshments of every sort. Belmont Glen contains a foot-path that descends by easy grade from the Mansion to the R. R. station on the river bank, and follows part of the way the course of a brook.

Visitors to the Park generally seek this spot, as the view from the piazza is one which can scarcely be surpassed in America. It is one of those grand effects of Nature and art combined which man must acknowledge his inability to represent adequately on paper. Says one writer: "The view from the hall door is worth a journey across the continent—it is one uninterrupted descending vista to the river, greensward, woodland and water, sunlight and shadow, holding and never wearying the gaze." What Charles the Emperor said of the City of Florence, may well be said here: "It is too pleasant to be looked upon, but only on holidays." The grounds, at their highest elevation, on this estate, are 243 feet above tide water.

There are two roads here leaving the mansion, one taking the extreme western boundary of the Park, the other leading to the

Schuykill. This latter brings us past the Belmont Water Works, a series of fine buildings and Park offices; also, "Tom Moore's Cottage," a small story-and-a-half stone dwelling, near the banks of the river. It is, of all places along the river, the most prosaic,



"TOM MOORE'S" COTTAGE, WEST PARK.

and we wonder that this should have attracted the attention, even for a moment, of the poet. Of it, however, he sings:

"Where Schuykill winds its way through banks of flowers."

He has left tributes of his genius to these scenes, and composed, while living here, 1804, the sweetest of his ballads:

"I knew by the smoke that so gracefully curled  
Across the green elms that a cottage was near,  
And I said if there's peace to be found in this world,  
A heart that is humble might hope for it here."

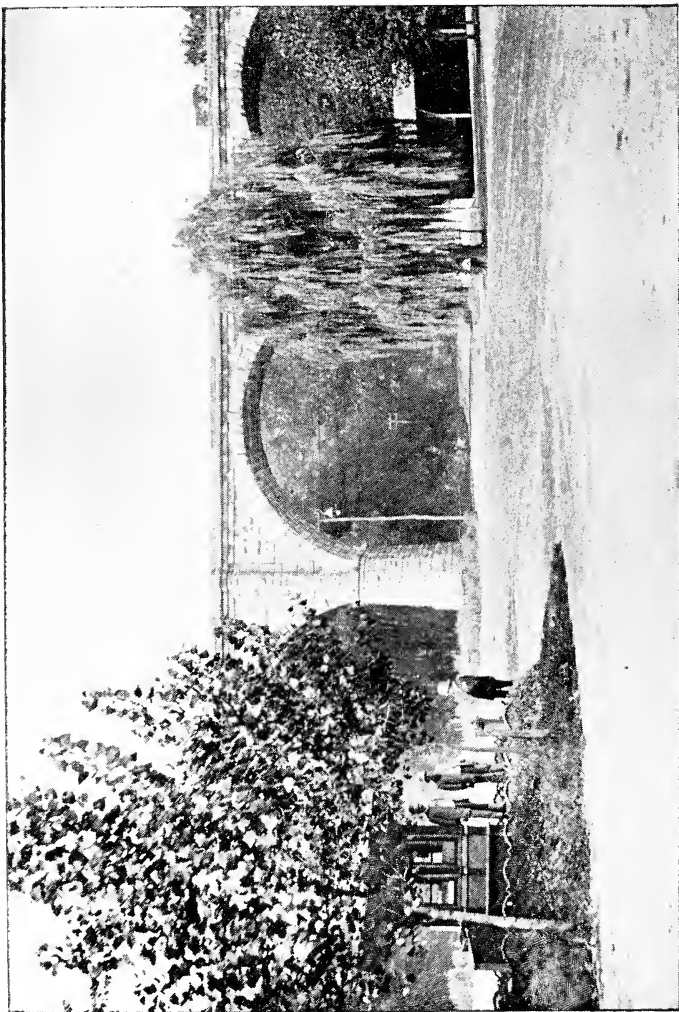


We are now opposite the part of the river used as the race course for the barges of the Schuylkill Navy, beginning at the railroad bridge up the stream near the Falls bridge and ending at the Columbia bridge, a course of one mile and a half in length and almost straight.



CHAMOUNIX, WEST PARK.

Pursuing the river road on the west bank we come to the boundary of the West Park and cross the river at the Falls bridge, so named after the village on the east bank. In the Schuylkill, long time back, there were extensive rapids here, from which the village took its name, but the dam at Fairmount has backed the water, so that the rocks are deeply covered, and the turbulence of the stream no longer exists.



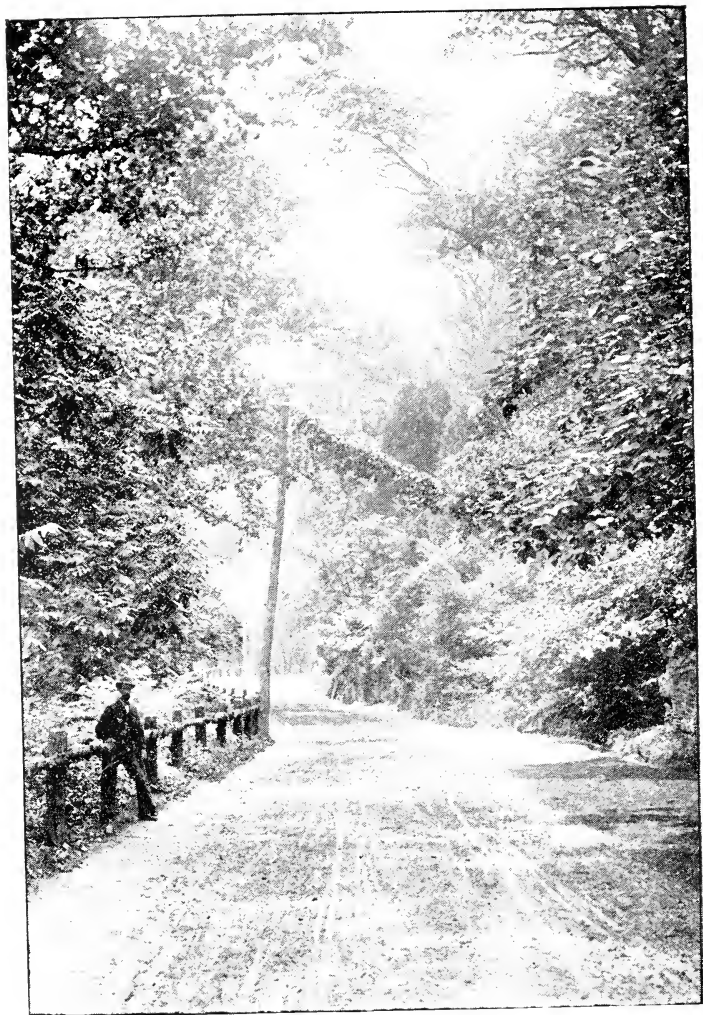
If the visitor wishes he can, before reaching the bridge, take what is called the Ford road and visit two other of the old colonial estates, "Greenland" and "Chamounix." The latter, like all the old time honored mansions, is made to serve its latter days as a restaurant for the Park tourist. Here are some beautiful views of the opposite side of the Schuylkill, the Laurel Hill Cemetery, with its varied marble shafts and elaborate tombs being directly opposite, on its rocky and precipitant banks. The little steamboats continually plying on the river, looking even more diminutive from these heights of Chamounix in contrast with the towering and wooded crags of the cemetery.

We now cross Falls bridge and strike the beautiful river-drive of the East Park, which by a little less than a mile's distance brings us to the entrance of that fairy section called the Wissahickon Park. Passing under the arches of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad bridge, a beautiful and massive structure of hewn granite, we commence the drive on the east bank of the Wissahickon. This being the emptying point of both the east and west sections of the Park, equestrians, carriage riders and bicycle riders, now largely multiply. The noble arches of this bridge form a fitting portal to the beautiful and romantic valley which it spans.

#### "WISSAHICKON PARK."

The name of this stream, Wissahickon, is said by antiquarians to be the Indian for "Catfish Creek," and that plebian member of the fish family is about all that it yields to reward the patient angler. "Catfish and coffee," is regarded by the various restaurants on its banks as their best card—the sign strikes you at all the inns along the stream. The first restaurant on the Wissahickon drive is the Wissahickon Hall, and the next, a short distance above, is Maple Spring Hotel. This latter hostelry is noted for its collection of grotesque figures of animals, birds, beasts and reptiles, made from the uncut roots of the laurel. These are the labors of the proprietor's life-time, gathered in the forests.

A small dam at the mouth of the Wissahickon where it empties

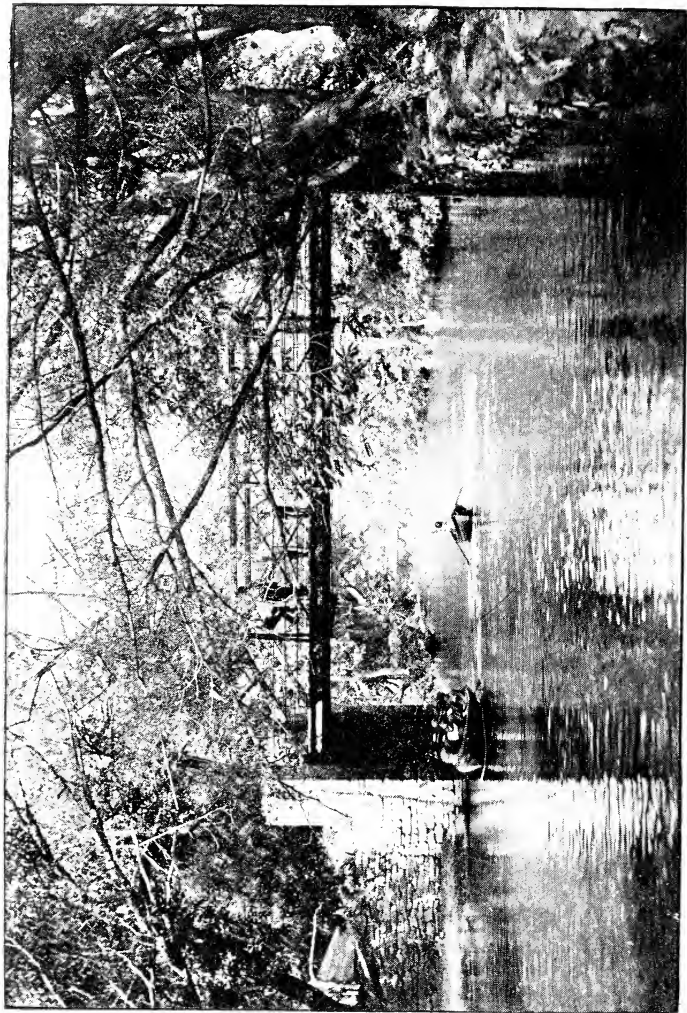


into the Schuylkill, serves the purpose of keeping at all times a fair supply of water in the lower part of the creek. The banks of this stream, of course, are a resort for pic-nics. Many hostelries on the road entice those with horses; boats can be hired here at all suitable places. Frequently along the road of this beautiful stream, the Commissioners have erected watering troughs for men and horses, fed by the pure and ever-flowing springs from the



MAPLE SPRING HOTEL.

rocky and wooded hills of this most romantic stream. Says a recent writer on this place: "There are not many such streams as the Wissahickon, none perhaps in this country and few in the world." For several miles it picks its way daintily between two rows of high hills, down to the river, bending first one way then another; now darting straight forward, and again lying still and quiet as if devising new mischief. Sometimes it is only a noisy brook running over pebbly bottoms, and anon a cascade leaping from rock to rock with shouting noise. Then it widens out into a sober river which flows into a peaceful lake, so quiet that down in its depths the trees that meet above it are reflected with every delicate outline of foliage.



RUSTIC BRIDGE OVER THE WISSAHICKON AT HERMIT LANE.

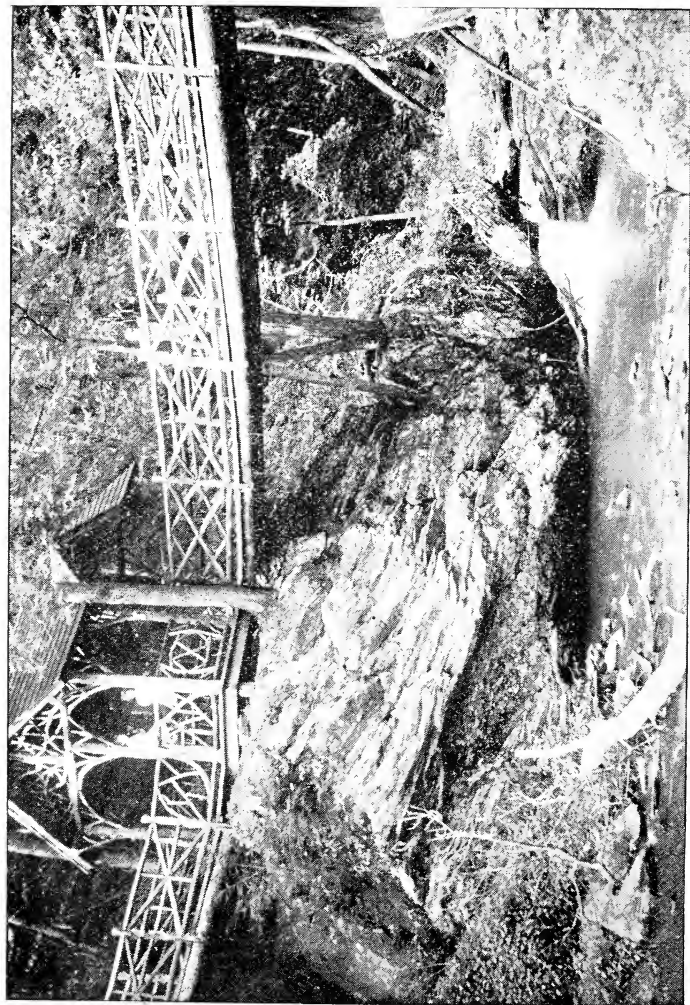
One of the most picturesque places in the valley of the Wissahickon is where Cresheim creek runs into the larger stream. Here a pool, dark and deep, lurks under a huge overhanging rock. It is called the Devil's Pool, and the glen which surrounds it is a highly prized resort for pic-nic parties, on account of its beauty and retirement.



WATERING TROUGH, WISSAHICKON DRIVE.

So much has been written about the Wissahickon, and its charms have become so familiar to Philadelphians, that perhaps, they underrate them. Admirers from other cities are not likely to make this error, however. A writer in a New York journal speaks thus enthusiastically of the lovely stream, after descriptions of other portions of the Park :

“But the prospect changes when we come to the Wissahickon—a stream which is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all known





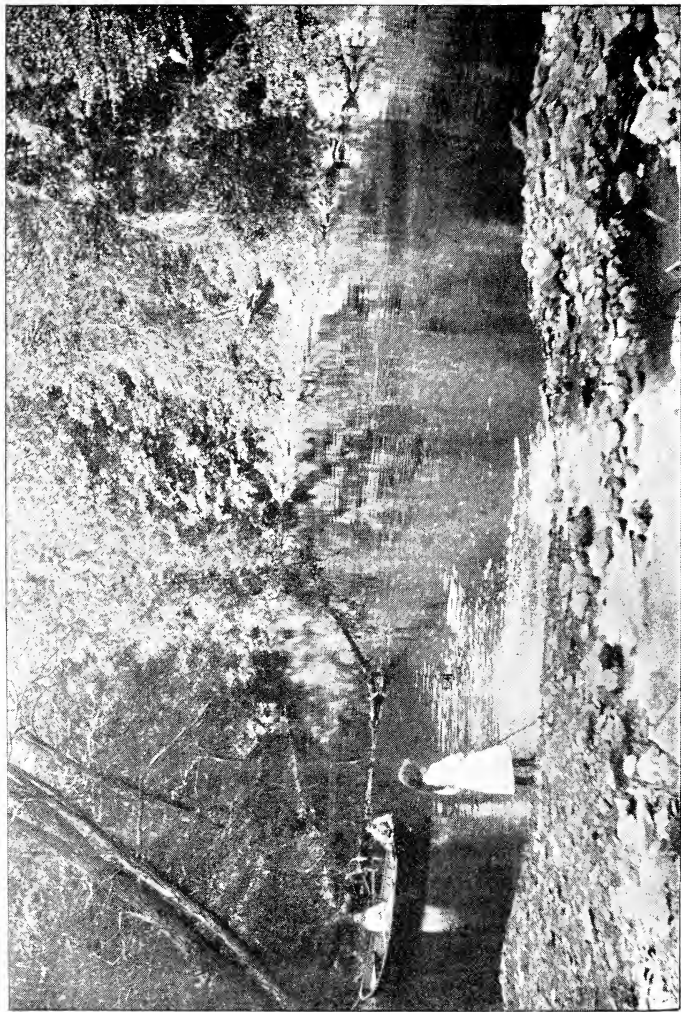
waters as a type of the purely romantic in scenery. This stream, which still retains its Indian name, lies between ranges of precipitous hills that preserve for it its primeval character—a character, let us hope, that it will always preserve. Along its bank, through its whole extent, trees and vines hang down to its water's edge, and frequent springs drip from the rock. Its unbroken quiet, its dense woodland, its pine-crowned hills, its sunless recesses, and sense of separation from the outer world, contrast strongly with the broad lawns, the open, flowing river and the bright sunlight



VALLEY GREEN HOTEL.

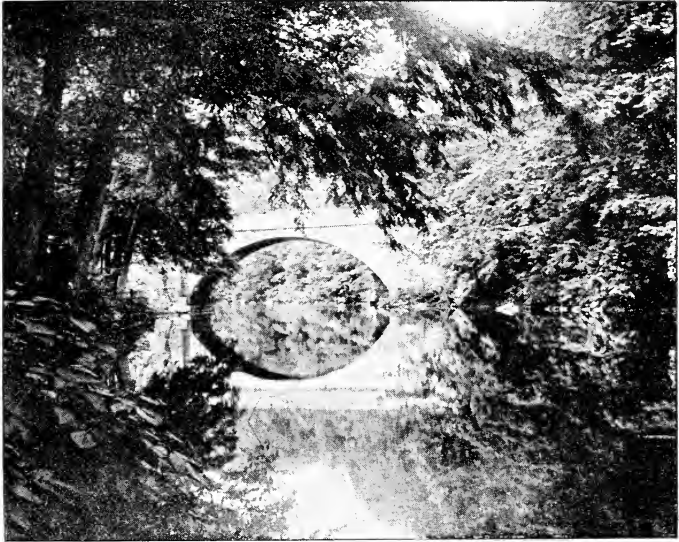
which characterize the banks of the Schuylkill. It is a chosen spot for youth or old age—for all those whom simple love of nature contents; and it has been the home of romance, the theme of song, the source of illusions and legends from the earliest times to our own days.”

Fairmount Park is literally full of such Elysian haunts, pleasant alike in the glowing summer, or in the gorgeous hued autumn,



ON THE WISSAHICKON, NEAR VALLEY GREEN.

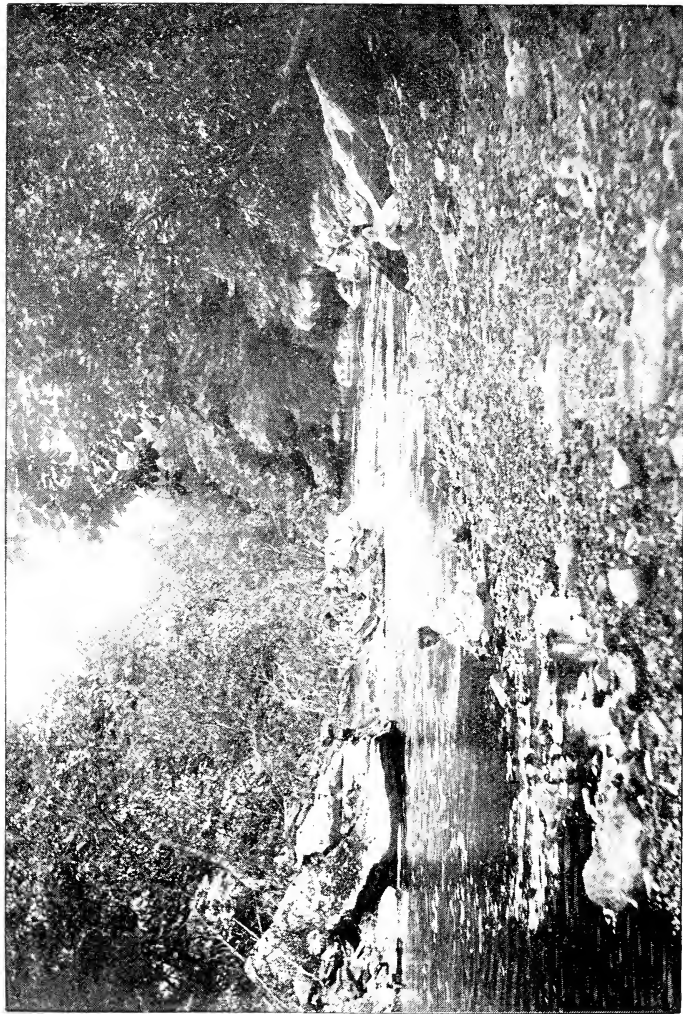
when the foliage, myriad-tinted, is bathed in the subduing haze of the Indian summer. These are spots, which indeed are the happiest of resting places.



BRIDGE AT VALLEY GREEN.

To the stranger accustomed to the artificial beauty of most city parks, the wild, natural charms of the Wissahickon come as a most pleasant surprise. No other great city in the world can boast of such a rural suburb.

A noted holstery on the Wissahickon is the Valley Green Hotel, where refreshments may be had. The old stone bridge here is a fine feature in the scenery, the bridge has one arch, and the arch and shadow on bright days (so clear is the reflection) seem one piece of masonry, an entire oval. Near the end of the drive is a neat little fountain, erected by two philanthropic citizens as far back as 1854. It was the first drinking fountain erected in Phila-



delphia, and bears the inscription *Pro bono publico: Esto perpetua*. A mile above this point is Indian rock, where the stream grows quite small, and the hills, relieved of their duty of guarding it, surrender their charge to the open meadows. The borders of



"FIRST FOUNTAIN."

the Park include a distance of over six miles on the Schuylkill, and five miles on the Wissahickon.

The splendid trees on its banks seem to carry one into a region which Nature has claimed as her own forever; and wisdom has

been shown in preserving this beautiful glen in all its loveliness, so far as is compatible with a pleasure ground for the toilers from the dusty city. The stream now babbling past great boulders that obstruct its course, and now stretching out into a long, dark pool reflecting the leaves and the trees above; the towering cliffs that rise in glowing grandeur far above the winding road below; the sequestered dells, picturesque rocks and caves; the open vistas of lovely scenery yet to come, and over everything Nature's benediction of silence—there is a beauty and romance about it that cannot be resisted. As a part of Fairmount Park this spot is secured forever to the City, to be a source of delight to coming generations, as it has been in the past.

Having brought our jaunt to a close it seems that we cannot dismiss our subject better than to quote, as a wish and a benediction on the Park, the motto of this First Fountain:

“FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD: LET IT REMAIN FOREVER.”



## PLACES OF INTEREST.

Academy of Fine Arts, Broad & Cherry.  
 Academy of Music, Broad and Locust.  
 Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and Race.  
 American Philosophical Society, Fifth below Chestnut.  
 Apprentices' Library, S. W. cor. Fifth and Arch.  
 Armory First Regt., N. G., Broad and Callowhill.  
 Association Hall, 15th and Chestnut.  
 Athenæum, Sixth and Adelphi.  
 Athletic B.B. Grounds, 26th & Jefferson.  
 Blind Asylum, Twentieth and Race.  
 Blockley Almshouse, 34th and Pine.  
 Carpenter's Hall, Chestnut below 4th.  
 Commercial Exchange, Second below Chestnut.  
 County Prison, 11th and Passyunk ave.  
 Custom House, Chestnut above Fourth.  
 Eastern Penitentiary, Fairmount avenue above Twenty-second.  
 Episcopal Hospital, 2649 N. Front.  
 Frankford U. S. Arsenal, near Bridesburg.  
 Franklin Institute, 7th above Chestnut.  
 Franklin's Grave, S. E. cor. 5th & Arch.  
 Girard College, Ridge avenue and 19th.  
 Grand Opera House, Broad and Montgomery avenue.  
 Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Thirteenth and Locust.  
 House of Refuge, 22d and Poplar.  
 Horticultural Hall, Broad bel. Locust.  
 Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Broad and Pine.  
 Laurel Hill Cemetery, Ridge avenue, near the Park.  
 Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert.  
 Mayor's Office, New Public Buildings.  
 Mercantile Library, Tenth above Chestnut.  
 Merchants' Exchange, 3d and Walnut.  
 Monument Cemetery, Broad opposite Berks.  
 Musical Fund Hall, Locust above 8th.

New Public Buildings, Broad & Market.  
 Northern Home for Friendless Children, Twenty-third and Brown.  
 Old Swedes Church, Swanson below Christian.  
 Penn Treaty Monument, Beach above Hanover.  
 Pennsylvania Hospital, Eighth and Spruce.  
 Philadelphia B. B. Park, Broad and Huntingdon.  
 Philadelphia Free Dispensary, 127 S. Fifth.  
 Philadelphia Library, Locust and Juniper.  
 Post-office, Ninth and Chestnut.  
 Ridgway Branch Philadelphia Library, Broad and Christian.  
 School of Design for Women, Broad and Master.  
 State House, Chestnut, between Fifth and Sixth.  
 Union League, Broad and Sansom.  
 United States Mint, Chestnut above Thirteenth.  
 U. S. Naval Asylum, Gray's Ferry road below South.  
 University of Pennsylvania, Thirty-sixth and Woodland avenue.

## RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Baltimore and Ohio, Chestnut Street Bridge.  
 Camden & Atlantic R. R., Vine Street Ferry.  
 North Pennsylvania R. R., Berks and American and Ninth and Green.  
 Pennsylvania Railroad, Broad and Filbert.  
 Philadelphia & Atlantic City R. R., Pier 8, South Wharves.  
 Philadelphia & Reading R. R., Thirteenth and Callowhill.  
 Germantown and Norristown Branch, Ninth and Green.  
 West Jersey R. R., Market Street Ferry.

## THE SYSTEM OF HOUSE NUMBERING BY THE STREETS.

The squares in Philadelphia are each apportioned for fifty numbers on a side, allowing twenty feet space to each number. That gives 100 numbers to a square, counting both sides. If the number of houses or lots do not reach the 100 (which they do not), the *next square* commences 200, and the third square 300, and so on, the number on the house determining the block in which the house is situ-

ated. When a building occupies the space of two or more lots, it has *two* or more numbers. The numbers on the streets running *east* and *west* begin with the Delaware River, which is No. 1 up to Front street, where they commence 100 ; at Second street they commence 200 ; at Twenty-fourth street, for example, 2400, and so on. The principal streets running north and south are named numerically ; thus a house number on a street running east and west is readily located.

The numbering of properties on streets running *north* and *south* are on the same plan, except the numbers start from Market street as a centre—the streets north of that street called N. Fourth street, or S. Fourth street, as may be. In that case, of course, a knowledge of the streets running east and west must be known to determine the locality of a number. For 806 N. Fourth street must be eight squares *north* of Market, and 410 S. Sixth street must be four squares *south* of Market. For the convenience of this latter enumeration, we append a table of the principal streets lying north and south of Market, with their number. Ten squares make about a mile.

#### PRINCIPAL STREETS

Running East and West *North* of  
Market street.

100 Arch street.  
— Cherry street.  
200 Race street.  
300 Vine street.  
400 Callowhill street.  
500 Buttonwood street.  
— Spring Garden street.  
600 Green street.  
— Mount Vernon street.  
— Wallace street.  
700 Fairmount avenue.  
800 Brown street.  
— Parrish street.  
900 Poplar street.  
1200 Girard avenue.  
1300 Thompson street.  
1400 Master street.  
1500 Jefferson street.  
1600 Oxford street.  
1700 Columbia avenue.  
1800 Montgomery avenue.  
1900 Berks street.  
2000 Norris street.  
2100 Diamond street.  
2200 Susquehanna avenue.  
2300 Dauphin street.  
2400 York street.  
2500 Cumberland street.  
2600 Huntingdon street.  
2700 Lehigh avenue.  
2800 Somerset street.  
2900 Cambria street.  
3000 Indiana avenue.  
3100 Clearfield street.  
3200 Allegheny avenue.  
3300 Westmoreland street.  
3400 Ontario street.  
3500 Tioga street.

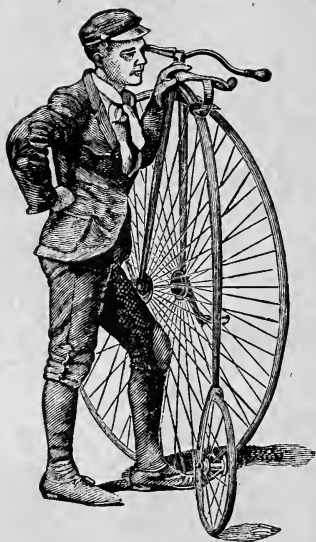
#### PRINCIPAL STREETS

Running East and West *South* of  
Market street.

100 Chestnut street.  
— Sansom street.  
200 Walnut street.  
— Locust street.  
300 Spruce street.  
400 Pine street.  
500 Lombard street.  
600 South street.  
700 Bainbridge street.  
— Fitzwater street.  
800 Catherine street.  
900 Christian street.  
1000 Carpenter street.  
1100 Washington avenue.  
1200 Federal street.  
1300 Wharton street.  
1400 Reed street.  
1500 Dickinson street.  
1600 Tasker street.  
1700 Morris street.  
1800 Moore street.  
1900 Mifflin street.  
2000 McKean street.  
2100 Snyder avenue.  
2200 Jackson street.  
2300 Wolf street.  
2400 Ritner street.  
2500 Porter street.  
2600 Shunk street.  
2700 Oregon avenue.  
2800 Johnson street.  
2900 Bigler street.  
3000 Pollock street.  
3100 Packer street.  
3200 Curtin street.  
3300 Geary street.  
3400 Hartranft street.  
3500 Hoyt street.



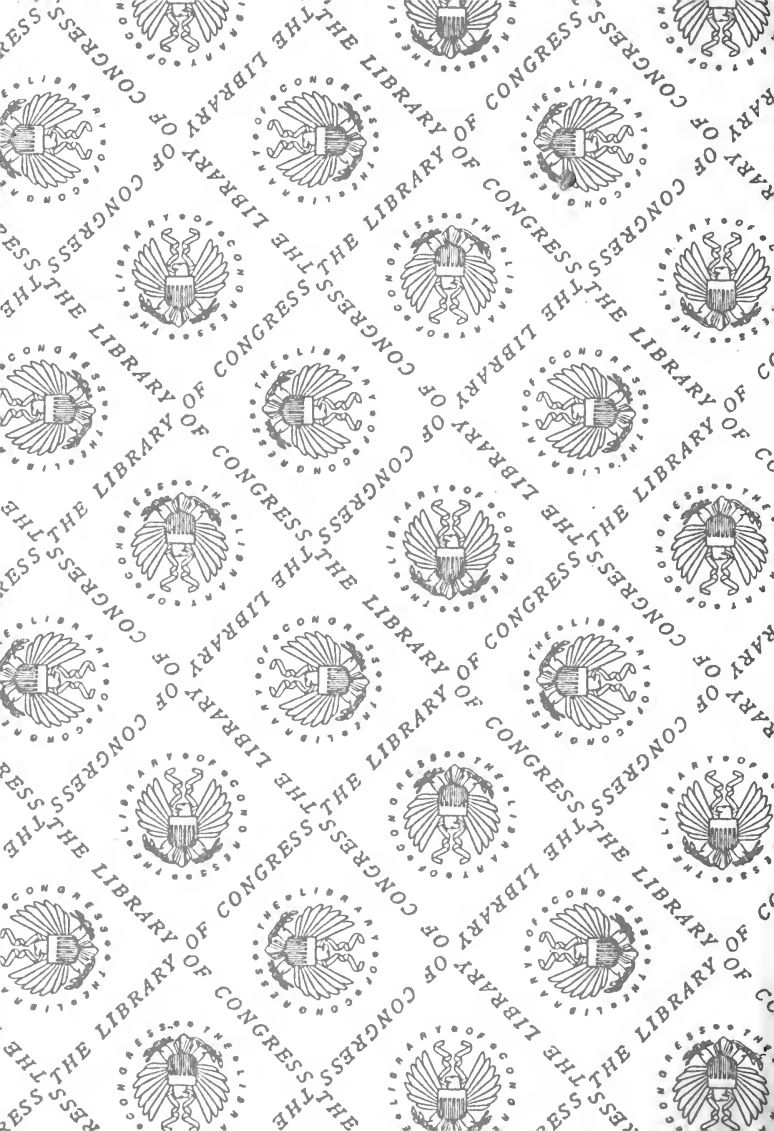


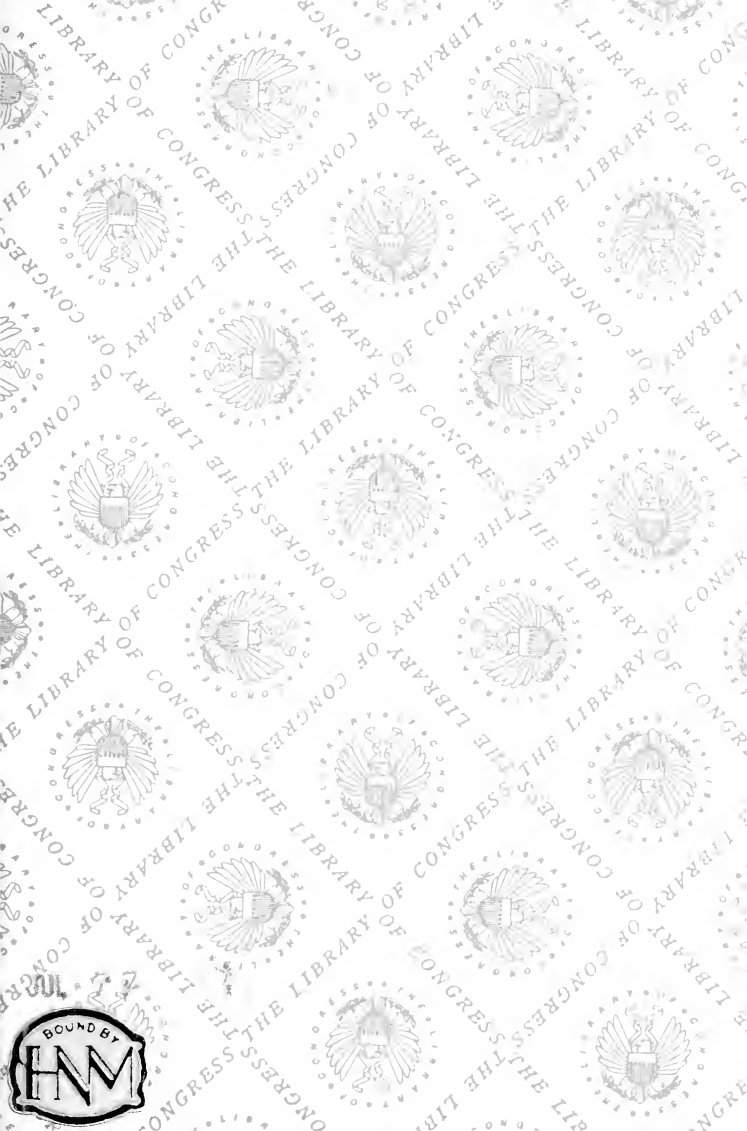












LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 314 326 0 ●